THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 165. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE DEMOCRACY.

THEIR GUBERNATORIAL MATERIAL.

The Candidates for the Nomination —Packer, Cass, Hancock, and McCandless.

On Wednesday the Democratic State Convention for nominating candidates for Governor and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court assembles in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg. Below we give sketches of the aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination, in order that our readers may know what sort of material is at the command of the Democracy of the State of Pennsylvania.

HON. ASA PACKER.

His Early Life and Pioneer Experiences.

Asa Packer was born in Groton township, New London county, Connecticut, in the early part of the year 1806. His father is said to have been a man of strong sense, industrious, economical, and independent in character, yet never very successful in business, although his grandfather had been the most prosperous man in his native town, carrying on the business of farming, tanning, and manufacturing of shoes at one and the same time. The limited means of his parents, together with the lack of opportunities in the neighborhood, prevented him from acquiring much of an education, but he made the best of his time when the district school was in session during the winter. As soon as he was old and stout enough to work, he obtained a situation in a tannery at North Stonington—what a pity the Democrats did not take him up, instead of Seymour, that tanner might have been pitted against tanner in the last Presidential race!—where he remained until the death of the proprietor, who had reposed the utmost confidence in his business capacity and integrity. A year was then passed upon the farm of a John Brown, otherwise unknown to fame. Mr. Brown was an old-fashioned anti-Federalist politician, and from Judge Parker's early associations with him his enthusiastic biographers have traced his present Democratic affiliations! A year at home then intervened, during which he attended school; and at the end of it, being at that time scarcely seventeen years of age and an orphan, he was ready to start out into the world.

In 1822 he arrived in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, with his entire outfit contained in the knapsack which he carried on his back. He apprenticed himself to a carpenter, and fixed his residence at Springville. As soon as he had completed his apprenticeship and become possessed of some means of his own, he purchased a small lot of wild land on the upper waters of the Susquehanna, and settled down upon it.

His Removal to the Lehigh Valley.

When he abandoned his farm, in 1833, the country round about had assumed a somewhat different aspect. In the wilderness he had built up a comfortable home; but during the idle winters he had frequently journeyed a hundred miles on foot, through the rugged country which stretches between the Susquehanna and the Lehigh, to the nearest point where his labor would command a ready cash reward. The evidences of exhaustless wealth which were just being developed in the Lehigh Valley impressed him with the belief that a change of residence to this locality would afford a wider and more profitable field for his labor. Accordingly, at the age of twenty-seven, he again transferred his home, and settled permanently in the Lehigh Valley, with a capital of but a few hundred dollars to start with. During the summers of 1833 and 1834 he acted as master of his own boat, while engaged in transporting coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia. He displayed so much energy at the very outset, that he soon attracted the notice of the managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and was enabled to associate himself with them on very advantageous terms. His success and prospects were so encouraging that his brother, R. W. Packer, was persuaded to leave Connecticut; and, aided materially by an uncle, they established themselves in the general merchandise business in Mauch Chunk, in 1835. Starting with a cash capital of only $5000, their business was rapidly extended, until it embraced not only the ordinary mercantile transactions, but the building of dams and locks for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the working of coal mines leased from this company, and finally the working of Mr. Packer's own mines near Hazleton. They were also engaged in the shipping of coal to Philadelphia and New York, on the Schuylkill, as well as on the Lehigh.

His Great Railway Enterprise.

About the year 1850 Mr. Packer entered seriously upon the task of accomplishing the greatest business achievement of his career, the building of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Although the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company had extended their operations until they had assumed a gigantic scale, he had striven in vain to impress the managers with the necessity of increasing their facilities for reaching the market by the construction of a railroad. In 1846 the Delaware, Lehigh, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna Railroad Company, projected by Edward R. Biddle, had obtained a charter, its proposed route embracing that section through which Mr. Packer was so anxious to see a railway constructed. No surveys were made until the fall of 1850, and when in April, 1851, but seventeen days of the limit fixed for the commencement of the work were remaining, not a shovel had entered the ground. Mr. Packer then became one of the managers, and on the same day the board, to avoid the annulling of the charter, authorized the grading a mile of the route, near Allentown. In October following, Mr. Packer became owner of a controlling portion of the stock, and subsequently submitted a proposition to build the road from Mauch Chunk to Easton, a distance of forty-six miles, for a consideration, to be paid in the stock and bonds of the company, the name of which was now changed to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, to suit its extent and true field of work. Mr. Packer's proposition was accepted, and he commenced work in November, 1852. Under his personal supervision it was pushed with great vigor, and although he received only stock and bonds in payment, and was subjected to pressing financial embarrassments in consequence, yet his business reputation and the advances of connecting roads whose interests would be greatly forwarded by its completion, enabled him to finish and deliver to the company the entire line in September, 1855. The success which attended the company from the outset laid the foundations of Mr. Packer's princely fortune, which cannot be more definitely stated than at something between fifteen and twenty-five millions of dollars. In 1865 he made a handsome return for his wealth, by founding at South Bethlehem the Lehigh University, for the establishment of which he donated a magnificent park, sixty acres in extent, and a round half million of dollars in money. With the scope, prospects, and prosperity of this institution our readers have quite recently been made familiar, and we need not enlarge upon them here.

His Political Career.

While engaged in his extensive and absorbing business projects, Mr. Packer has devoted much of his time and attention to political affairs. For several years he was a member of the State Legislature, his service in that body terminating in 1843. He was then elected judge of the County Court, holding the position five years, and in 1853 he took his seat in the lower house of Congress as member for the Thirteenth district, holding it until 1857. During all of this period, as at present, he was an earnest, thorough-going, and consistent Democrat. When the Democratic National Convention assembled at Tammany Hall, in New York city, on July 4, 1848, Judge Packer's name was presented to that body by the Pennsylvania delegation as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. With but slight variation he received the vote of his own State, and of that alone, during the first fourteen ballots, after which his name was dropped for that of General Hancock.

GENERAL GEORGE W. CASS.

His Early Life and Education.

George W. Cass was born in 1810, in Muskingum county, Ohio, his father being a farmer of New England birth, as was also his mother. There being nothing more than elementary schools in the neighborhood, he was, in 1824, sent to Detroit, where he remained until 1827, as a pupil of the Rev. Ashbel Wells, and a member of the family of the late General Lewis Cass, at that time Governor of the Territory of Michigan. He then obtained an appointment as a cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which institution he graduated in 1832, standing at the head of his class in some of the principal studies, and among the distinguished five in the general Academic studies. His mathematical attainments were so thorough that he was, immediately on graduating, tendered a position in the Academy as an assistant professor in that department; but this honor he declined, to enter upon a more active field.

His Brief Military Career.

He was ordered to report for duty to General Scott, and, although not yet regularly commissioned, was by him placed in command of a newly recruited infantry company. At their head he started for the army of General Twiggs, on the Northwestern frontier, to engage in the warfare against the Indians under Black Hawk. But before reaching the field, he was thrown out of his command by the consolidation of several companies whose ranks were decimated by the Asiatic cholera. He was then transferred to the Topographical Engineers, and, after six months of service with it, to that of Military Engineers, in which he remained until October, 1836, when he resigned his commission and retired from the army. His present title of "General" is entirely ornamental.

His Business Career.

At the same time he was appointed by President Jackson one of the Civil Engineers on the great National Road, continuing to serve as such until its completion through the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. While engaged in this service he constructed a cast-iron bridge over Dunlap's creek, a tributary of the Monongahela river, the first of the kind ever built in the United States. Through his instrumentality a company was organized for the improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela, he serving as engineer of the company, and subsequently as one of the Board of Managers, until, after many financial vicissitudes, he witnessed, in 1844, the accomplishment of its objects.

On the completion of the Monongahela improvement to Brownsville, he organized the first steamboat line on that river, and also the first fast transportation line across the mountains, by relays of teams, similar to stage lines, thus building up a large carrying trade between the East and the West via the Monongahela river and Pittsburg. In 1849 he established the Adams Express across the mountains from Baltimore, effected the consolidation of all the Adams Express lines between Boston and St. Louis, and south to Richmond in 1854, and the year following was elected President of the consolidated company.

In January, 1856, he was elected President of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, then completed to Crestline. Two different corporations were engaged in constructing the roads between Crestline and Chicago, but they had exhausted all their resources, and the work had come to a standstill. To avert the misfortune of seeing the control of the line between these two points pass into the hands of Cleveland and Buffalo capitalists, which was imminent, a grand consolidation scheme was conceived and accomplished within three months, in spite of decided opposition in the boards of managers and among the stockholders. He became the President of the consolidated organization, known as the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, and remained at its head until it recently passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Central Company, with the exception of a short interval about ten years ago, when he voluntarily withdrew. While engaged in this extensive railway enterprise he has, of course, amassed a large fortune, and in addition to that has achieved a high reputation as a railroad manager.

His Political Career.

We believe that General Cass has never held any public position, or aspired to any until within the past few years, when his name has been frequently as at present, associated with the Governorship of the State. But for a long time he has been quite prominent as a Democratic politician, participating in their State and National Conventions, and wielding a considerable influence over the rank and file of the party in the western part of the State, from which section principally will come the delegates who will press his name for the nomination in the approaching convention. He still acts as President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, although the duties and responsibilities of the position have been materially decreased by its recent lease to the Pennsylvania Central. His present residence is on the line of the road, about eleven miles below the city of Pittsburg.

GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

His Early Life.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born on the 14th of February, 1824, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, his family having long resided at Norristown, where his father died recently at a good old age. After receiving a preliminary education, he was appointed to a cadetship at the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1840, when he was sixteen years of age. He graduated at this institution in 1844, ranking as eighteenth in his class, according to the arbitrary way in which relative merit is there determined. After graduating he was commissioned as a brevet second lieutenant in the 6th Regiment of Infantry, but it was not until the opening of the Mexican war that he was afforded an opportunity for displaying his soldierly qualities.

His Military Career Before the Rebellion.

In 1847 he accompanied his regiment to Mexico, and won promotion by gallant conduct on the field of battle. At the close of the Mexican war he was on duty for a time on the Northwestern frontier, and was subsequently stationed for some time at the Jefferson Barracks, at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1855 he was appointed an Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, being ordered in the following year to Florida, then to the Territory of Utah, and finally was transferred to duty on the Pacific Coast.

His Military Record During the Rebellion.

When the Rebellion broke out, Captain Hancock, in response to his orders, reported for duty at the national capital, and on the 23d of September, 1861, he was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to duty as a brigade commander in the Army of the Potomac. This promotion opened the way for a brilliant and enviable career in the field. He served throughout the war with untiring devotion, participating, with more or less prominence, in all the battles of that historical organization, attaining the rank of Major-General of Volunteers, and ultimately that of Major-General in the Regular Army. The first action in which he figured conspicuously was the battle of Williamsburg, May 4, 1862, in which, by a brilliant and successful bayonet charge, he closed the operations of the day. At the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, he succeeded to the command of Richardson's division, when that general fell, mortally wounded. In the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, and again in the battles of Chancellorsville, May 3 and 4, 1863, he figured conspicuously as a division commander; and when, on the 28th of June, 1863, the command of the Army of the Potomac was conferred upon General Meade, he was placed in command of the 2d Corps, having previously been promoted to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. When the news of the action of July 1, 1863, near Gettysburg, reached Meade, with tidings of the fall of Reynolds, he ordered Hancock, who was ranked by both Howard and Sickles, to hurry to the front, assume the command, and decide the question of advancing or retreating. When he reached the scene of the conflict, which at this stage was disastrous to the Union troops, Hancock sent back such a report as determined the commanding General to advance with his whole army, and the tide of battle was turned on the 3d, but not until Hancock had been so severely wounded as to make it necessary for him to retire from the field. When, in March, 1864, Grant was appointed General-in-Chief, and assumed a personal direction of the Army of the Potomac, Hancock, recovered apparently from the effects of his wound, was restored to the command of the 2d Corps. He subsequently acted a conspicuous part in the battles of the Wilderness, May, 1864; in that of Spottsylvania, May 10, where he captured the Rebel General Edward Johnson's division of 3000 men, together with 30 guns, sending this announcement to General Grant:—"I have finished up Johnson and am going into Early;" continued with his command in the passage of the North Anna and the attack on Petersburg, in June following; and finally sustained severe repulses, and was forced to retreat from Ream's Station, in August, and Hatcher's run, in October, because of his isolated positions and the lack of reinforcements. Still suffering from his Gettysburg wound, he soon after relinquished the command of the 2d Corps, and came North to recruit and organize a new corps, to be known as the 1st.

His Politico-Military Career After the Rebellion.

After the close of the war, General Hancock was promoted to a major-generalship in the regular army, his commission bearing the date of July 26, 1866, for his gallant and meritorious services. He was employed in various commands after the cessation of hostilities, but did not appear prominently before the public, until at last he fell a victim to the evil genius of Andrew Johnson. The executive order of the latter functionary removing General Sheridan from the command of the Fifth Military District, embracing the States of Louisiana and Texas, because of his faithful enforcement of the provisions of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, was dated August 17, 1867. In that order, Sheridan was banished to the Department of Missouri, Thomas was ordered to take the command of the Fifth Division, and Hancock that of the Department of the Cumberland. General Grant expostulated with the President against the proposed changes, alleging that there were "military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons," why the change should not be made. The precarious state of General Thomas' health served to relieve him from the disagreeable duty of superseding Sheridan. Then, on August 26th, came a Presidential order, which was duly promulgated and carried into effect, assigning Hancock to the Fifth district and transferring Sheridan to the command of the Department of the Missouri, for some time previously held by the former. It was not until the 29th of November that General Hancock assumed the discharge of the duties of his new command, which he did in an order in which he set forth the principles of the new *regime* of the supremacy of the civil law, announcing that "the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be." A change for the worse was manifested at once. The slumbering embers of Rebellion again broke forth spasmodically, and Louisiana and Texas once more became unsafe for loyal men. The troubles in the district were still further increased by an order issued December 5, in which General Hancock revoked an order of his predecessor declaring that none but legally registered voters, and all such, were eligible for jury duty in Louisiana. By this order the trial by jury was henceforth to be "regulated and controlled by the Constitution and civil laws, without regard to any military orders theretofore issued." The next step taken by General Hancock towards giving "my policy" full sway and swing in his command was by an order issued January 1, 1868, in which he totally disclaimed the right, under the Constitution and laws of the two States and the acts of Congress, to exercise in any degree judicial functions or "arbitrary power such as he had been urged to assume" by certain applicants for special interferences in their behalf with the civil courts. Again, on the 11th of January, he fulminated another principle of "my policy," by setting aside the memoranda distributed by General Sheridan in May, 1867, which declared disqualified as voters all persons who had held civil, military, or naval positions under State or national authority, previous to 1861, and had subsequently engaged in rebellion or claimed protection of foreign powers, as had been extensively done in 1862 and 1864. General Hancock declared that he dissented from the construction placed upon the reconstruction acts by his predecessor, and ordered the registers to be guided solely by their own interpretation of the laws and the fourteenth constitutional amendment. Still again, on February 1, General Hancock removed from office several aldermen of New Orleans who had ordered an election in that city, in contempt and defiance of his pronunciamentos. On February 27, this last order was revoked by command of General Grant.

General Hancock, having thus contributed everything in his power to render null and void the reconstruction acts of Congress, and regarding his opportunity for usefulness in that command as at an end, requested to be relieved. In this he was gratified on March 28, the same order assigning him to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic. President Johnson, however, would not permit him to pass into momentary obscurity without an effort to prevent it, and he accordingly sent to Congress a request that General Hancock be tendered a vote of thanks as the Second Washington, in return for his bold struggle in behalf of the supremacy of the civil over the military law.

All these events had fully prepared the way for General Hancock's name to be presented to the Tammany Convention as a candidate for the Democratic leadership in the Presidential campaign of 1868. He started on the first ballot with 33½ votes in the convention, and on the twentieth ballot received 142½, being then the highest on the list, but lacking 70 of the number necessary to nominate. On the twenty-second and last ballot, before the result was announced and the Seymour stampede began, he still retained 90½ votes, representing 181 faithless adherents.

GEN. WILLIAM McCANDLESS.

His Career before the War.

William McCandless was born in Philadelphia, on the 29th of September, 1834. He was educated in the public schools of the city, and upon leaving school entered the machine shops of Richard Norris & Son, as an apprentice. After having served a term of five years, he served as an engineer on some of the Western railroads. Having a decided taste for the law, he returned to his native city and read law in the office of Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar.

His Career During the War.

Under the call for troops in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Captain Timothy Mealey's company, and when the regiment was recognized as the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Mr. McCandless was elected Major. In October, 1861, upon the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Magilton to the Colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment, Major McCandless was elected and commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, and upon the retirement of Col. William B. Mann assumed command of the regiment. In the Peninsular campaign he commanded his troops with skill, and on the first of August, 1862, was promoted to the Colonelcy for gallant and meritorious conduct. At the battle of Bull Run he was severely wounded and carried from the field to Washington. He rejoined his regiment at Sharpsburg and participated in Burnside's campaign. In Meade's campaign, Colonel McCandless commanded the First Brigade of the Reserve Corps; and during the absence of General Crawford in the winter of 1863 and the following spring, he commanded the division.

On Thursday, the 5th of May, 1864, when the First Brigade was cut off and surrounded in the Wilderness, Colonel McCandless was captured, but in the confusion that ensued he eluded his captors and made his escape through the dense forests, and arrived safely in camp at Spottsylvania Court House. Whilst leading his brigade in a charge on Sunday evening, he was wounded in the hand and disabled from further service. He returned to Philadelphia, and was subsequently tendered a Brigadier's commission, but evidently feeling aggrieved at the fact of his services not having been recognized before, he wrote a pretty sharp letter to the then Secretary of War, in the course of which he said that he believed the true position of a citizen was at home.

His Political Career After the War.

He then resumed the practice of the law and soon obtained a lucrative business. He was principally identified with the illicit whisky cases in the United States courts. In 1866 he accepted the Democratic nomination for State Senator in the First district, and was elected by a handsome majority over the Republican candidate, Jeremiah Nichols, notwithstanding that at the previous election the Republican candidate had secured a heavy majority. While at Harrisburg he occupied a leading position in the ranks of his party, and frequently participated in debates upon the more important questions of the day.

THE SINKING FUND.

Secretary Boutwell's Policy for the Reduction of Our National Debt.

The Sinking Fund of the Treasury Department was established under the fifth section of an act of Congress approved February 25, 1862, popularly known as the "Legal Tender act." That section provides:—

That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin or notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable in payment of public duties, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:—First, to the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States; second, to the purchase and payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after July 1, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time direct; third, the residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

The only other law bearing on the subject is a joint resolution approved March 17, 1864, which provides:—

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt by a period not exceeding one year, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons, as to him may seem expedient; and he is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold in the Treasury of the United States not necessary for the payment of the interest on the public debt; provided that the obligation to create the sinking fund, according to the act of February 26, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby."

Up to the time Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury these acts remained practically a dead letter on the statute book. They were not carried out, partly owing to the exigencies of the Government, and partly through mismanagement of the finances. Early in May, about a month after Mr. Boutwell was placed at the head of the Treasury, he came to the conclusion that it was time to carry the law into effect. He argued correctly that a beginning must be made, and the sooner the ice was broken the better. The first purchase of bonds was made on the 12th of May. The total amount purchased that month was $3,070,000. The cost of the premium on these bonds (all of them Five-tweuty six per cents) was $488,881 60, making the total amount of currency paid out by the Government $3,558,881 60. Since the 1st of June the purchases have been more regular. The following table shows the amount of bonds purchased, where they were bought, the premium paid, and the total amount of currency expended in the operation:—

Date of Purchase.	Amount of Principal.	Premium Paid.	Total Currency Expended.
June 3, 1869	$1,029,000	$164,059	$1,164,059
June 10, 1869	1,000,000	161,967	1,161,967
June 17, 1869	1,000,000	152,950	1,152,950
June 23, 1869	1,620,000	250,402	1,870,402
June 26, 1869	1,000,000	158,228	1,158,228
Donation of W. P. Peters	1,000	....	1,000
Total for June	$5,621,000	$887,606	$6,508,606
Amount purchased prior to June 1, 1869	3,070,000	488,881	3,558,881
Total to June 26, '69	$8,691,000	$1,376,488	$10,067,488

The amount of interest saved on these bonds is calculated at $171,810, which, added to the sum total of the principal or full value of the bonds, would make $8,862,810. This was the amount of the sinking-fund on the 30th of June. Since then another million of bonds has been purchased and added to it. The $3,000,000 bought the other day are not to be added to the sinking fund, but to be set apart to await the action of Congress at its next session. It will thus be seen that Mr. Bontwell's efforts to make the Sinking Fund a reality have been crowned with assured success.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 12.—There was a lively demand for Beef Cattle this morning, and prices were very firm. Sales of choice at 9¼@9¾c.; fair to good at 8½@9c.; prime at 7@8c.; and common at 6@6c. per lb. gross. Received this week, 1611 head; last week, 1432 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.
81 Owen Smith, Western, 8¼@9½.
64 A. Christy & Bro., 9@9¾.
42 Dengler & McCleese, 6@9.
90 Ph. Hathaway, 8½@9¼.
91 James S. Kirk, 8@9½.
35 B. F. McFillen, 8¼@9.
90 James McFillen, 8@9¼.
20 E. S. McFillen, 8@9.
147 Martin, Fuller & Co., 8@9½.
100 Mooney & Smith, 8@9½.
60 Thomas Mooney & Bro., 7D9.
66 H. Chain, 6@7.
79 J. & L. Frank, 7¾@8¼.
88 Frank & Schomberg, 7¾@8¼.
90 Hope & Co., 7¾@9.
30 M. Dryfoos & Co., 8@8¼.
50 Eikon & Co., 7@8.
30 J. Clemson, Western, 8@9½.
17 D. Branson, Chester county, 7@7½.
30 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@9¼.
25 A. Kimble, Chester county, 8½@9.
16 L. Horne, Delaware, 5½@7¼.
48 John McArdle, Western, 6@9.

Cows and Calves met a steady demand at $35@60 for springers, and $40@70 for Cows and Calves; receipts, 150 head.

Sheep were in fair request at full figures; sales at 4¼@6½c. ₱ lb., gross; receipts this week, 10,000 head; last week, 12,000 head.

Hogs were rather slow of sale, but holders were firm in their views; sales of 3500 head at the Union Avenue Yards at from $12 to $12·50 for still, and from $13 to $13·75 for corn fed, the latter rate for extra.

—Norfolk talks lobster culture.
—Iowa has a three million school fund.
—Duluth is to be called the Zenith City.
—Duluth has lately had its first concert.
—Mr. Chase is at Greenbrier.
—Trollope swears to $250,000
—Ristori will be here in April.
—Elder Knapp incomes $14,931.
—Naphaegi expects Santa Anna soon.
—Roundell Palmer has $125,000 a year.
—Miss Ida Lewis stands out in bold relief.
—Senator Trumbull has gone to Yo Semite.
—Burlingame will be a month in Stockholm.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Railroad Accidents in the South and West—The Baltimore Sængerfest—The European Market Quotations.

FROM MARYLAND.

Railroad Accident—No Serious Damage.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 12.—A passenger train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad ran into a hand-car loaded with cross arms for telegraph poles, two miles south of this place, at 3·20 this morning. The engine and mail car were thrown from the track, but no person was hurt, and no other damage done. The hand-car was being used by the employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company without authority from the railroad company, and the latter company is in no way responsible for the accident.

The Sængerfest—Grand Procession of German Singers this Morning.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—All business is suspended. The procession of the German singing societies was the largest and, without doubt, the grandest civic demonstration ever witnessed in this city. It occupied two hours in passing any given point. The Governor and his staff, with military escort, were out. There is an immense throng of people crowding our main thoroughfares. Flags are floating from every public and innumerable private buildings. The bar to complete enjoyment is the intense heat.

FROM OHIO.

A Tunnel Gives Way.

CAMBRIDGE, Ohio, July 12.—An arched tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near this place, gave way this morning, letting down a great mass of rock. Very little detention to travel will be caused, as everything can be easily hauled away in a short time.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Stocks very strong. Money firm at 7 per cent. Gold, 136¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 122¾; do. 1864, do., 121⅛; do. 1865, do., 119½; do. do. new, 119½; do. 1867, 119⅝; 10-40s, 110; Virginia 6s, new, 61¾; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 193½; Erie, 28; Reading, 94; Hudson River, 168; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 106¾; Illinois Central, 143⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 117½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152; Western Union Telegraph, 38¾.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cotton quiet but firm; 200 bales sold at 34¼@34½c. Flour—prices favor buyers but are without decided change; sales of 7000 bbls. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; quotations are nominal. Corn dull and declined; sales of 58,000 bushels mixed Western at 74@75c. by canal, and 92@96c. by railroad. Oats easier; sales of 31,000 bushels at 82c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $32·25. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at $1·04.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 12—A. M.—Consols 93¼ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 81¼. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 95½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—A. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 12½d; middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales to-day will probably reach 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 12—A. M.—Sugar on the spot dull. Linseed Oil, £31 18s. Turpentine, 27s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 12—P. M.—Consols for money, 93½; for account 93¾. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 81⅝. Stocks steady. Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—P. M.—Lard quiet. Pork firm.

HAVRE, July 12.—Cotton, 148½f., both on the spot and afloat.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, July 12, 1869.

The past week closed on a somewhat tight Money market, and the appearances this morning are not favorable to any decided improvement. Those who have notes falling due, or payments to make, feel disposed to conform to the rates now ruling in the outside market, which are rather severe, as the banks are not in a condition to afford all the relief demanded by business borrowers. The low condition of their balances renders discrimination a matter of prudence as well as profit, and both these questions are better consulted by reserving their favors for the brokers. As the speculative feeling just now is active, business men are necessitated to fall back on the street, and submit to the terms there demanded, which are regulated according to the degree of pressure exercised on lenders. Call loans are generally rated at 6@8 per cent., 7 per cent. being the average on Government collaterals. Street loans are made at a wide range, from 8@12 per cent., according to circumstances.

Gold is quiet and firm; opening price, 136¼; sales at 12 M. at 136½.

In Government loans the transactions are light, but in New York there is some excitement, and an advance of fully 2 per cent. has been made over closing prices of Saturday.

There was a decidedly stronger feeling in the Stock market, but the volume of business was comparatively light. State loans were unchanged. City sixes were firmer, selling at 100¼ for the new issues. 94½ was bid for the Lehigh Gold Loan.

Reading Railroad was steady at 46⅞, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 131½, an improvement of ½. 42 was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 68½ for Norristown Railroad; 53 for Minehill Railroad; 37 for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal stocks showed more activity and more firmness in prices. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36⅝ and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 21¼.

In Coal shares there were sales of New York and Middle at 4¾.

In Bank shares the only transaction was in North America at 233.

Passenger Railway stocks were inactive. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; 27 for Spruce and Pine; and 12½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Pa R 1 m	97⅛	100 sh Penna.	s60wn. 57
$3000 Leh V new bs.		10	do. s. 57
Cp.	94	105	do. s. 57
$2000 do reg.	94	100 sh Sch N Pf	b60. 21¾
$5000 City 6s, New	100¼	100 sh N Y & Mid.	b60wn. 47⅛
$1000 W Jer 6s	90¾	10 sh Leh N Stk.	36
100 sh Reading	c. 46⅜	100	do. c. 36
100	do. s60. 46⅜	100	do. b30. 36⅞
100	do. c. 46⅜	72	do. s. 36
400	do. s. c. 46⅞	100	do. 36⅛
100	do. rg. 46⅞	100	do. b30. 36⅛
100	do. s60wn. 46⅞	300	do. 36⅛
4 sh Bk N Am	b5. 233	300	do. b30. 36⅛
54 sh C & Am R	s. 131¾		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Goverment securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120¼@121; 5-20s of 1862, 122¾@122⅞; do., 1864, 121¼@121¾; do., Nov., 1865, 121¼@121¾; do., July, 1865, 119¾@119¾; do., 1867, 119¾@120; do., 1868, 119¾@120; 10-40s, 109⅞@110¼. Pacifics, 107¼@107¾. Gold, 136¼.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120¼@121¼; do. 1862, 122¾@122¾; do. 1864, 121¼@121¾; do. 1865, 121@121¼; do. 1865, new, 119¾@119⅞; do. 1867, new, 119¾@119⅞; do. 1868, 119¾@119¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109¾@109¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107¼@107¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼. Gold, 136¼@136⅝; Silver, 128¾@130½.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	136⅛	11·18 A. M	136⅜
11·06 "	136⅛	11·30 "	136⅜
11·12 "	136⅛	11·33 "	136⅜

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

From the Herald.

"The problem of the money market, which so exercised speculative and commercial circles alike during the past few weeks, received a satisfactory solution before the close of business on Saturday night. Wall street wound up the week with a feeling of relief at the change which was brought about in the rate of interest, and went home with a more contented mind than has been the custom for a good while. At the opening on Tuesday morning (Monday being celebrated as the Fourth of July holiday) there was a great deal of apprehensive curiosity to fathom the extent of the clique movements to keep the market stringent, for it was thought that, in obedience to the general law operative at this season in rendering currency so abundant at New York, it would require a desperate and determined effort to preserve its activity. The first signs were not of an encouraging character. Despite the utter absence of any outside demand, and notwithstanding that the drain for the wool crop, for the remnant of the grain crop and to the watering places had all passed by, the opening rate on call loans ranged from an eighth to a quarter per cent. per day, equivalent to 45@90 per cent. per annum. Even the money which had come out of the Sub-Treasury in payment of the purchases of bonds made the previous week failed to give relief, and the suspicion was generally entertained that it had found its way into the possession of the cliques who were operating upon the market. This state of affairs prevailed with little abatement of aggravation until Wednesday afternoon, when, upon the announcement that the secretary of the Treasury would purchase three additional millions of bonds, there was a sudden relaxation to the legal rate—a movement assisted by the inauguration of steps for the prosecution of those exacting more than the limit of interest fixed by law. It may seem curious that the efforts of a combination of speculators could be so successful in tightening up money by the simple withdrawal or locking up of the money constituting their capital or within their control; the amount so at their disposal being but a fraction of the vast amount of money to be found in the metropolis. The secret of their success lies in the example which they set all who have money to lend. It is human nature, of course, to desire to obtain the greatest rate of interest possible. These speculators, by withholding their own money, and bidding a high premium for what is in the possession of others, make an active demand in the first place; then, in the competition for funds to make sure of settling bank accounts every evening, each stock broker being particular in return for the accommodation which his bank gives him to leave a good balance, there is a progression in the figure until the borrowers are compelled to pay exorbitant rates. It is a sort of inductive process like that in electrical experiments, where one large magnet will induce magnetism in all adjacent pieces of metal. Let the magnet be removed, however, and the scattered pieces lose their magnetism. The relaxation in the money market in the latter part of the week was due in a great measure to the efforts of the District Attorney in laying before the Grand Jury materials for their investigation in the question of the infraction of the usury laws. The "ring" of money lenders thus lost cohesion and power. On the last day of the week the relaxation was noticeable, and the better supply of funds showed that money had been released to the market through a desire to compete for the two days' interest to Monday, but lenders were in dread of indulging in transactions at extra legal rates. The highest figure paid was gold interest. At 3 o'clock the lenders at 6 per cent. found no takers, and large sums were carried over unemployed. In the earlier part of the day a slight difference was made between the "cash" and "regular" quotations of the high priced shares, and an eighth was had for turng them. Much of this easier feeling is also to be attributed to a foreknowledge of the facts of the bank statement, which is a very favorable one, the increase in specie being close upon seven millions and the increase in legal tenders nearly two millions. These gains are due to the disbursement of the July coin interest and to purchases of bonds. The increase in deposits is only three and a quarter millions, which is somewhat suspiciously regarded. The contraction of loans to the extent of nearly three millions goes to account for a part of the discrepancy, but as the domestic exchanges are in favor of New York there is no reason for the difference, unless money is still locked up by the cliques.

"The rate for the best double-name acceptances was from ten to twelve per cent., with nothing doing below the latter figure. Bankers' paper was to be had at 9 per cent., and preference is given to it, as the time, sixty days, just covers the ordinary summer period of easiest money.

"Government bonds were unfavorably affected early in the week by the continued stringency in money, but the market, after some hesitation, was strengthened by the Government purchases and prices advanced a clear two per cent., contrasting the final sales of Saturday with those at the close of the previous week. The remark applies more particularly to the domestic bonds. The 7·3's remained steady and strong with the London quotation, but the high price at which they are held keeps them out of the Government purchases. The only bonds of this date bought on Thursday we registered."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 12.—The Flour market presents no feature worthy of special note. There is no shipping demand, but the home consumers purchase to a moderate extent. Sales of 1000 barrels, chiefly Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, at $6@7·25, including 100 barrels Indiana do. do. at $7·25; 300 barrels Southern

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

POPULAR UPHEAVINGS IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Since 1848-49 we have had no situation in Europe at all resembling that which now exists. Then, perhaps, the popular uprising was more violent and more nearly simultaneous. If at this time there has been less of what we should call unity of effort, and less of immediate and irresistible force, it must be admitted that now the popular discontent is quite as general, and that the expression of this discontent, if less violent, is quite as decided as well as more continuous and more successful. The 1848 outburst was a failure. The popular uprisings of these last two or three years have all been more or less successful. The British people have demanded two great reforms. One has been obtained. The other is on the point of being achieved. The Reform bill carried under Mr. Disraeli and the extinction of the Irish Church Establishment under Mr. Gladstone have given ample proof to the world that in England the people are now masters of the situation. The resurrection and reconstruction of Italy, the resurrection and reconstruction of Germany, the revolutions which have been accomplished in Austria and Spain, the reforms now being inaugurated in France, not to speak of the changes in favor of the people which have taken place in Russia and Turkey, show that the European Continent, from some cause or causes, has entered upon a new era less in the interest of absolutism and more in favor of popular rights.

It would not be uninteresting to enter into a full explanation of these changes, to show how tyrannies and privileges are everywhere yielding to justice and in favor of popular rights; but a full explanation is not compatible with our present purpose. This is the less to be regretted that a satisfactory explanation is visible and lies on the surface of things. The secret of the success of all recent popular demands is to be found in the telegraph, the railroad, the printing press, and particularly in the newspaper.

Formerly it was difficult to get up on any question a common and vigorous public sentiment. In the olden times nations might struggle for months and even years and the world would be ignorant of the fact. This was not more true of nations in regard to each other than it was true of one section of a country towards every other section. A common sentiment could not be created except by years of effort, and hence a powerful public sentiment was next to impossible. Now all is changed. Nothing is more easy now than to thrill the world with a thought. Steam, electricity, the printing press have destroyed all the ancient barriers, have spanned the deep valleys, pierced the everlasting hills, bridged the mighty wastes of waters—have, in fact, in the language of ancient prophecy, "made the crooked places straight and the rough places plain"—and thus made the world a unit and brought every man close to the ear of every other. If a great thought now finds expression, the world hears it. If a great action is contemplated, sections and nations can move as one man.

The success of recent popular outbursts finds a secondary explanation in the extraordinary success of popular government in the United States. It is something to be taught what to do. It is something to have the mechanical appliances put into one's hand to give the lessons received a practical shape. It is another and a more important thing to have set before one a living, powerful, compelling example. Such example the United States now exhibits to the world. Time was when the republic was despised. Later, and before the civil war broke out, it was regarded as an experiment. During the war it was pronounced a failure. Since the war it has universally been pronounced an unquestioned, a complete success. As a people we have passed through an ordeal of fire such as no people have passed through in the world's history. The nations of Europe have seen us emerge from the flames with hair comparatively unsinged and with scarcely the smell of fire upon our garments. Our deliverance has been almost as miraculous as that of the three Hebrew youths "upon whose bodies the fire had no power." This does not fully state the case. Not only have we sustained little or no injury. We have grown in might and majesty. We have increased in wealth and influence. The late war revealed to ourselves our greatness; and that greatness is now confessed before and admitted by the world. Hence the magnetic power which these shores have over the millions of Europe, and hence, too, the confidence which the people have found in themselves. If popular government be such a blessing, why should not that blessing be shared by all? Expressed or unexpressed, this is the revolutionary sentiment of the hour; and the sentiment is as much a terror to tyrants as it is an anchor of hope to the oppressed.

With the growing power of steam, electricity, and the printing press, and with the increasing influential example of the United States, we may expect to witness more wonderful changes in Europe. We scarcely know what we are. We can form no adequate conception of what we are to become. With truth we can say all our victories are victories in the interests of Christian civilization and human progress. All our movements are onward and upward. As we move on the peoples everywhere feel the impulse and take courage. As we triumph, liberty all the world over nails victory to her standard. Our success already makes it certain that the time is not far distant when the monarchs, the oligarchs, the monopolists, the tyrants of the Old World, by whatever name named, shall be no more. We approach that grand period which shall witness the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

THE "WORLD" AND SICKLES.

From the N. Y. World.

The *World* was perfectly aware, when it undertook to display the character and career of Sickles, that there would be an unpleasant effluvia from the mass of mouldering muck which it felt compelled to stir up with the pitchfork of exposure. It was also aware—for had not Mr. Horace Greeley told it?—that the rural radical journals were mostly under the control of "narrow-minded blockheads." But it did not dream that any of those persons could be narrow-minded enough, or blockheaded enough, to blackguard it, as if it were responsible for the moral cesspool which it had only uncovered. "When Hercules turned the purifying river into King Augeas' stables," Thomas Carlyle observes, "I have no doubt the confusion that resulted was considerable all around; but I think it was not Hercules' blame; I think it was some other's blame." Something like that the *World* may say of itself and the very disgusting, but very necessary, piece of work it has lately felt compelled to perform.

Why, piteously inquire the bucolic prints in question, why bring to light what has passed into oblivion, to inflict pain and disgrace upon a man whose recent record, at least, has not been discreditable to him? Why mention that a gallant soldier of the Union, under the impulses of hot youth, pursued the profession of pandarism and lived in open concubinage with a public trull? If Sickles was a mail-robber, he has since been made a major-general. If he once casually murdered a man, did he not get a leg shot off at Gettysburg? And if he forged notes in the piping times of peace, did he not fight bravely in time of war?

We answer that the *World* showed that all the acts of Sickles' life were of a piece. We showed how the impudent chicanery by which he got temporary credit for having organized a brigade was the same impudent chicanery by which he got a disreputable woman presented at the Court of St. James, and another and still more disreputable woman admitted to pollute the floor of the Legislature of this State, while that body was yet capable to be polluted. We showed that the mutinous and unscrupulous temper which led him to betray his benefactor when he was a blackguard boy was the same quality which led him, in the ripeness of his manhood and his major-generalship, to intrigue against the superior whose orders he had disobeyed, whose victory he had imperilled, and who had treated him with only too much forbearance. We showed that the same conscienceless callosity which led him to take the life of a man who had dishonored him (dishonored *him!*), and so bruit his disgrace to all the world, led him, years afterwards, by taking back a faithless wife, to brand that disgrace indelibly upon himself. He is the same man now that he was then, for anything that appears. If he had changed, the remorse and disgust which would follow his first and faintest perception of himself in his true character would drive him to a wilderness for life-long penitence and penance, if so be his memory might be blotted from the minds of his fellow-men.

What sort of men can those be who are so eager to condone such crimes as these of Sickles without even a profession of penitence from him? Do they think that a military command, got by trickery and lost by treachery, ought to make us forget a life of infamy? Can a man atone by laying his leg upon the altar of his country (not that Sickles would have laid it there if he had had the disposal of it) for laying his manhood at the altar of a wanton? It is better, the Bible metaphorically tells us, to enter into life halt or maimed, than, having two hands or two feet, to be cast into everlasting fire. But our censors give us to understand literally that this man walks heavenward on crutches, although his legs always carried him in the diametrically opposite direction. What these people mean, if they mean anything, is that political perfidy is an ample atonement for personal infamy, and that if a man is only a radical he may be whatever other scoundrelly thing he pleases.

Some exceptionally stupid papers call our account of Sickles "malignant." That account was a mere and unadorned statement of the facts of his life. In another article we drew what may be called the immoral of that life. There is a malignity, and there is an indignation. It was the latter that we felt and expressed. Private citizen Sickles is a disgrace to himself. Major-General Sickles is a disgrace to the United States army. But Minister Sickles is a disgrace to all the people of the country which sends him, and an insult to all the people of the country to which he is sent. In this capacity, all citizens of his country are involved in his infamy, and we meant to give notice, and we mean to give notice, that there are some citizens who do not intend tamely to partake that infamy. We mean to prevent the elevation of other Sickleses to any post where they in any way officially represent the hundreds of thousands of readers whose sentiments, in this matter, we know we speak. And we hereby give notice that we shall serve every such scoundrel as we have served Sickles, with a view to the suppression of Sickleses and the purging of politics.

But the radical journals are not all so stupid or so perverse as those whose comments we have been considering. The *Nation* has taken advantage of the opportunity for a display of political independence which this Sickles business gave it in the article which we reproduced. The article is so just and so temperate that we are in hopes that it will carry conviction in quarters where any arguments or asseverations that might appear in this journal would be logically and courteously received as effusions of Copperhead spite.

MORE ABOUT OFFICE-SEEKING.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We are so anxious to induce correct habits of thinking and acting on this important subject that we have infinite patience with those who controvert our view of it. One of them, after much that is inconsequent, says:—

"While indiscriminate denunciation of 'office-seekers' has little effect upon the jobbers and the pot-house politicians, it does beat back and discourage those deserving men who respect themselves and are respected by others. It, therefore, indirectly aids the vile and unprincipled. But, pray tell us, dear *Tribune*, how many men that have been eminent in public affairs have not been office-seekers? Have we had as many as three Presidents of the United States who did not seek that office? Did not Henry Clay seek it again and again? and did not the editor of the *Tribune* mourn over his defeat as over the death of a friend? There are men who have sought, won, and done honor to high positions. Would the *Tribune* have the President ignore such men, and appoint unknown men to important places—unknown men who could not be unknown if they had rendered any signal service to our cause? If to be active and aspiring in political affairs is to be rewarded with neglect, and even with denunciation, then men of character and capacity will turn away with disgust, and not even 'fifty of the leading men in a district' can coax them back. The field will be left clear for the 'jobbers.'"

Response by the Tribune.

Our correspondent asks, "Have we had as many as three Presidents of the United States who did not seek that office?" and we answer, Yes, more than twice three! We venture to say that neither George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William Henry Harrison, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, Abraham Lincoln, or Ulysses S. Grant ever solicited the aid of any man to make him President. There are eleven; and we doubt whether all the others were so indelicate as to solicit votes.

If by "seek" our correspondent means nothing more than desire, he uses words with inexcusable carelessness. Mr. Clay did desire to be President; but whom did he ever solicit to support him? We know not.

We object to office-begging that it unfairly places the persons begged of in a most perplexing position. Here is one you know and would gladly serve, yet whom you do not consider just the man for Minister to Lisbon or Consul to Liverpool. But he gets up a petition for the office, and brings it to you for your signature, giving you the alternative of complying with his solicitation or incurring his ill-will. So you either sign, thereby declaring what you do not believe and would rather not say, or refuse, and are regarded by him as an enemy; when in fact you wish him well, but think there are better men for this place, and that one of them should fill it. We say it is unfair and indelicate to corner any one in this way.

We mourned the defeat of Mr. Clay in 1844, but not mainly for his sake. We sorrowed for our country, not for any one citizen. And now looking back calmly, after an interval of a quarter of a century, we say that, in our deliberate judgment, this country would have had twenty-five per cent. more wealth, and some two millions more people, had Mr. Clay been declared elected, as he truly was. New York and Louisiana gave him a majority of their legal votes, but gigantic frauds deprived him of their electors, as they did General Grant last fall.

Our correspondent asks, if we would have the President "ignore those who have won and honored high position, and appoint unknown men to important places." Why, sir, this is is just what we would *not* have, and what your system secures. Those who have done nothing for the country are always foremost to do for themselves. They can badger fifty men into signing their papers where genuine, modest merit cannot get one. There have been instances of men who did not even vote at an election starting bright and early next morning with a begging-paper and getting half the town to sign their petitions for office. No means were ever better adapted to an end than is the begging system to level all distinctions between merit and demerit, eminence and insignificance.

Our correspondent thinks it a pity if men who are "active and aspiring" are to be ignored in the bestowal of office. The "active" will *not* be ignored, if you leave Presidents and Governors to make their selections unbored by "the aspiring," who are often a very different class. Leave every one free to sign or speak for those whom he deems most worthy, and all will go well; but the button-holing abuse puts everything at hap-hazard. Away with it!—*Ed.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL FIELD—BURLINGAME.

From the N. Y. Sun.

On to-morrow, the 13th inst., a remarkable convocation will be held in Memphis, Tennessee. The representatives of all the Southern States will then and there deliberate on the introduction of Chinese labor into the South. An eloquent call has been published in the Southern papers, setting forth the immediate and imperative necessity for "ready and reliable" laborers on the plantations to save them from desolation, and suggesting Chinese immigration as the solution of the problem. Captain Cesare Moreno, the distinguished Asiatic traveller, will possibly receive a special invitation to attend the convention, and we may, therefore, look for some practical business.

Should the proper steps be taken, we have no doubt that next year will see ship loads of Chinese arriving at every Southern port, and endless columns of the same people moving from the Pacific coast, and debouching from the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad across the green plains of the Mississippi Valley. The South will have peace and plenty at last. The cotton fields of Georgia and Alabama, with Celestial laborers in conical hats and flowery gowns among the stalks, will resemble the sunny pictures on tea chests and caddies; while the rice swamps of the Carolinas will furnish interesting living illustrations of the Chinese modes of irrigation, so dear to boyhood's memory in the cuts of Peter Parley's Geography. Mr. Greeley's long-cherished dream of growing tea on our Southern hillsides will doubtless be realized without delay, and the Augusta cotton mills will forthwith begin to turn out silks instead of jeans.

But we see in this populating of the South with Chinamen a political move of deep significance. We say nothing, for the present, of the new difficulties it will add to the civil rights and suffrage questions; nothing of the fresh labors to be imposed on the Freedmen's Bureau and Christian Commission in civilizing and converting these followers of Buddha and Confucius; nothing of the immense vexation of the Hon. James Brooks at having to prove that straight hair and lips are as much the signs of an inferior race as kinky hair and thick lips; nothing of the painful quantity of whipping, shooting, and roasting alive which the Southerners will be obliged to undertake in a similar philanthropic work of domestication to that which they have performed for the Africans.

We regard it as a formidable, possibly resistless movement on the Presidency of the United States by his Excellency the Hon. Anson Burlingame, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Imperial Government of China. The control of some of the new States and Territories of the Pacific coast is already within easy grasp of the Chinese, should they but reach forth and take it. The South will be even more completely theirs by the time Mandarin Burlingame completes his tour of the courts of Europe. The North is already Burlingame's! We hereby make our claim to be the first to nominate Anson Burlingame for President in 1876. We would go for him in 1872, but we are already partially committed to Schuyler Colfax and John T. Hoffman as candidates for that year.

What a glorious picture opens to the prophetic mind! A mandarin of the highest possible number of buttons in the Presidential chair, with perhaps the learned and venerable Sun-Tajen and Chih-Tajen, only next inferior in buttons, for Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy respectively. China, if not Asia, will then be annexed, and the Hon. Horace Greeley will go to England as Minister, with a chest of American-grown tea in each pocket of his old white overcoat! The vision cheers, if not inebriates.

ENGLAND'S EXPLODED PEERS.

From the N. Y. World.

It is quite obvious that a knowledge of the history of England is not one of the accomplishments required of British journalists in these days. Else we should hardly be favored with so much profound moralizing upon the wicked and shiftless ways of England's aristocracy in this nineteenth century. That young peers, with no better moral training than young men born to great fortunes are apt in all countries to get, should be at the mercy of their own passions and other men's interests, is a sad thing certainly, but neither new nor strange. The extravagance and folly which have brought the young Dukes of Hamilton and Newcastle, the Marquis of Hastings, and the Earls of Westmoreland and Jersey, together with sundry juvenile nobles of less importance, to public grief and the auctioneer's hammer, are, after all, but an old story often told, and in other lands than Britain. Four centuries ago, an English duke of more exalted origin than either Hamilton or Clinton was formally degraded from his rank, by the British peers in Parliament assembled, because he was "too poor to maintain his dignity." He that had been Duke of Norfolk died a pauper and an exile in Flanders. Two centuries later, the splendid namesake of the unlucky Villiers, Earl of Jersey, whose fate now points so many paragraphs, expired, as the poet tells us,

"In the worst inn's worst room."

He, too, was a duke, and the ducal favorite of a spendthrift king. Philip, Duke of Wharton, at once the most graceful and the most graceless noble of his time, brings the ancient moral down still nearer to our own days. And the catastrophes which overtook the Earls of Hunting-tower and of Mornington, the latter the near kinsman of England's "Iron Duke,"

"Who never lost an English gun,"

have not yet passed from the memory of men of the world still living and still equal to their daily dinner and their daily game of whist.

"Men have died and worms have eaten them" for now a goodly number of ages. Peers have wasted their substance and usurers have devoured them. So, too, have mere republican citizens. It is childish, and worse than childish, to make grave questions of political organization hinge upon questions of a strictly social origin.

THE VIRGINIA VICTORY—EFFORTS TO MAKE MISCHIEF.

From the N. Y. Times.

Two classes of mischief-makers are busying themselves with the Virginia election, with the view of adapting it to their respective purposes. Democrats are claiming it as a Democratic victory, and insisting that it is the result of Democratic strength and effort. Partisans of Wells and the defeated ticket are denouncing it as the product of fraud, and are invoking Congressional assistance to arrest and reverse the action of the people and the law. Both of these representations are dishonest. Both are false, as matters of fact, and are conceived in the interest of those who, on the one hand, would frustrate reconstruction, and, on the other, would make it the means of personal aggrandizement.

National politics really had little to do with the contest. Old party names were banished, and every attempt to introduce the mere political element was promptly repelled by the supporters of Walker. Whatever interest was manifested by Democrats out of the State was clearly against the movement championed by the Walker party. The *World* of this city labored again and again to persuade the Virginians to have nothing to do with reconstruction. And though now it chooses to "congratulate Virginia on her superb success," we have but to turn to its files to trace a subtle but not the less malignant hostility to all plans for bringing the State into harmony with the law. There were also Democratic politicians in the State who resisted the ratification of the Constitution, and urged the people to dare the General Government to do its worst. The pretense that the Democracy gained this victory is, then, as hollow as it is impudent. So far as they revealed old party affinities, they were against both Walker and Wells; they were against every step that seemed to lead in the direction of reconstruction. The "superb victory" of which the *World* speaks was achieved not only in spite of the suggestions of that journal, but in defiance of the declared will and purpose of the party it represents.

The absurdity of the Democratic pretense becomes still more apparent when the nature and consequences of the victory are considered. Had the Walker platform been equivocal, or had the triumph of the Walker ticket been attended with the rejection of the Constitution, we could have understood the attempt to pervert the significance of the popular vote. But the election has settled everything precisely as the Democrats desired not to have things settled. It has decreed the continuance of universal suffrage. It has invested the negro with political equality. It has imparted life to the Constitution prepared by the convention held under the Reconstruction acts. It has created a Legislature whose members are eligible under the law, and of whose readiness to ratify the fifteenth amendment there seems no doubt. It has chosen qualified men for Congress, and has vested the chief offices of the State in hands pledged to the support of the Republican policy, and prepared to labor in cordial harmony with President Grant. Finally, it has dispelled the fear that in political affairs race would be ranged against race, and has demonstrated the mutual willingness of white and black to co-operate for a common purpose, and that purpose one which commends itself to the feeling and judgment of the country.

If there is anything in this result over which Democrats can reasonably chuckle, we are curious to know where and what it is. The very measures which they denounce most vehemently in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana have been sustained in Virginia. The policy they approve, Walker and his supporters have repudiated. The new Constitution which they have described as a "covenant with death," has been ratified by a majority of forty or fifty thousand; and the ratification of the pending amendment, which they describe as "a league with hell," has been assured by the same majority. A more complete Republican triumph could not be desired. For though national politics, as such, played only a slight part in the contest, the Republican character of the victory is proved by the results it achieves. An election which gives effect to the policy of Congress, realizes the objects contemplated by the President, and places at the head of the State a tried and consistent Unionist, who is in cordial unison with the principles and aims of the national administration, cannot be characterized otherwise than as a Republican success. The battle was fought on Republican ground, and the mortification of defeat belongs to the national Democracy as well as to the proscriptionists composing the Wells party.

The endeavors of the latter to weaken the moral force of the victory by describing it as the product of political profligacy, aided by fraud at the polls, are not deserving of respectful attention. They are so manifestly occasioned by disappointment and defeat that they will obtain little heed from the country. A despatch we published recently reports General Canby to have declared himself "much pleased at the good order in the election," which, from the reports of his officers, he believed to have been "as fair as could be held in any State of the Union." We do not doubt that he is right. From not a single locality have we seen evidence of violence or rascality at the polls. The contest was conducted with creditable order, and its termination reflects the deliberate preferences and purposes of the people.

As to the pretensions to superior political orthodoxy which are put forward in behalf of Wells and the defeated ticket, we are persuaded that they will not endure examination. The *personnel* of the winning ticket, considered with reference to character and capacity, is in every respect entitled to consideration. And in regard to principle this fact should be decisive: the Walker and the Wells platforms are identical in their Republicanism. Whatever difference of principle exists between them relates to the proscriptive provisions of the new Constitution, which have been expunged. And, as General Grant favored the expurgation of these clauses, which were voted down by the Walker party, while the Wells party, as a whole, sustained them, it is tolerably plain that, on the only point of difference between the parties where principle is involved, Walker is in more complete harmony with the administration than his opponent.

This review of the case is rendered appropriate, if not necessary, by the evident desire of mischief-makers to invest the victory with a false coloring, as a preliminary to an appeal for Congressional interference. The guilt and shame of this desire belong equally to Democrats of other States and the supporters of Wells in and out of Virginia. The former class are more solicitous for the defeat of reconstruction than for its success; the latter care nothing for reconstruction, except as a means of promoting their personal interests. They are equally untrustworthy, and their purpose is a common one.

It is in view of this opposition, open or treacherous, that a correct understanding of the scope and significance of the election, and of the antecedents, character, and principles of the successful candidates, becomes important. The facts of the case are all favorable to the work accomplished by the majority. They prove conclusively a literal compliance with the requirements of Congress, and a *bona fide* acceptance of its policy; and more than this is not necessary to entitle the State to the privileges incident to reconstruction.

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Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

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For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

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PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

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TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

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In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

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OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

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The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of

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They are also constantly receiving importations of

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Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [illegible] market rates.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Early last evening Robert J. Wallace, fifty-one years of age, residing at No. 2248 Lombard street, was arrested for shooting his wife, Elizabeth Wallace, sixty-one years of age. It appeared that she had just returned from a visit to Fairmount Park, and was about entering the room in which he lay upon a settee, when a musket that he had within his hands was discharged, wounding her in the forearm severely. The wad was extracted from the wound, and it was thought that there was no ball or shot in the musket. Whether the hurt was inflicted purposely or not is not determined.

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week with petroleum:—Brig Chillianwalla, for Barbadoes, with 4117 gallons; brig Haidee, for Kingston, with 2000 do.; brig Diana, for Antwerp, with 73,131 do.; brig La Rochelle, for Gibraltar, with 87,749 do.; barque F. Reck, for Bremen, with 137,997 do.; brig Bloomer and barques Idolique and Providence, for Cork, with 311,901 do.; barque Cuthbert, for Marseilles, with 98,109 do.; barque Daphne, for Elsinore, with 89,808 do.; making a total of 804,812 gallons for the week, and 12,873,918 since the 1st of January, 1869. There are now loading 2 ships, 14 barques, and 3 brigs.

—The stockholders of the Wilmington and Western Railroad Company have organized, and strenuous efforts are being made to carry out the provisions of the charter granted by the Legislature of Delaware, and the special act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature. It is proposed at present to build the first section, from Wilmington, Delaware, to Chandlersville, in Chester county, at which point it will intersect the proposed road from Parkesburg to Delaware City. The other sections of the road will connect with Oxford, Peachbottom, Hanover Junction, and Gettysburg, through the southern counties of this State.

—About noon yesterday two of the prisoners on the convict side of the County Prison made their escape by climbing over the wall, aide by a rope formed of their bed clothing. It was the dinner hour, when the officers were engaged inside of the corridors, and the men got into the yard unperceived, from which they seem to have had but little trouble in escaping. They were observed by persons on the outside, and chase given. One of the fugitives was captured, but a crowd of young men gathered around the captor and the prisoner, and by their interference enabled the fugitive to escape. The two escapes from the prison immediately previous to those just referred to were made in a similar manner, by scaling the western wall.

—The twenty-third anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Oxford and Hancock streets, was celebrated yesterday afternoon. Rev. Matthew Galey, pastor of the church, presided. A number of anthems were sung and recitations given by the scholars. Addresses were made by Hon. James Pollock, Abram Martin, and the pastor of the church.

—Joseph Carter, aged six years, was run over by a light wagon, in Washington avenue, below Sixth street, last evening, injuring his leg. He was removed to his home, No. 535 Washington avenue.

—Hugh Graham, aged fourteen years, was drowned in the Schuylkill yesterday afternoon, while bathing. The deceased resided at No. 407 S. Twentieth street.

—The first cargo of peaches this season was shipped on the Delaware Railroad last Wednesday. Some of them were from Kent county, Md.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold sold on Saturday at 135¼.

—The internal revenue receipts for last week were $8,149,715.

—William Brigham, a prominent lawyer in Boston, is dead.

—Kriel, the Louisville wife murderer, has applied for a new trial.

—Ex-Secretary Seward is confined to his bed by sickness in San Francisco.

—The United States Geological Expedition, under Dr. Hayden, reached Denver on Friday.

—The Postmaster-General, by discontinuing useless mail service, has thus far saved $774,000.

—The furniture factory of Baily, Cox & Co., Cincinnati, was burned yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

—The bookbinders of Washington complain that Public Printer Clapp employs too many apprentices.

—The United States detectives are busy hunting up cases of fraud against New York stock and money brokers.

—The first spike of the Southern Central Railroad, connecting Oswego, N. Y., with Auburn, N. Y., was driven on Saturday.

—Keenan, the suspected murderer of Mrs. McAdam, in Illinois, is in jail at Greenville, with a fine prospect of being speedily lynched.

—John D. Williams, John D. Wood, Elf Field and A. Eckert were arrested in New York, on Saturday, for passing counterfeit money.

—The post office, and also the store of Code & Conover, at Long Branch, were robbed by burglars early on Saturday morning. In all, $500 was stolen.

—Josiah A. Brodhead, of Boston, has been appointed Liquor Commissioner under the Prohibitory law. He is to purchase and sell liquor to local agents.

—The Collector of Customs of the port of Georgetown, a few days ago, received a magnificent collection of solid silver articles, intended as presents for President Grant, General Sherman, ex-Secretary Seward, and Mrs. Lincoln. They were sent to this country from Mexico by Sabos Iturbide, on behalf of a modest Mexican, who refused to have his name made known, and who said that, in his transport of delight at the abolition of slavery, he was prompted to prepare these little tokens for some of the principal actors in that great work. President Grant receives a silver coffee set of thirty-six pieces and some dressed leopard skins; General Sherman an egg-boiler and holder. For ex-Secretary Seward there is an inkstand and penholder, most ingeniously contrived, besides a call-bell, and Mrs. Lincoln's portion of the lot is a heavy card-basket. All these articles are of solid silver, without any dearth of metal, and are of the most beautiful finish and workmanship. President Grant's and General Sherman's portions were delivered yesterday, and some idea may be formed of their value from the fact that the duty on the President's lot was $748, and on General Sherman's $164.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, July 10.—A quantity of correspondence from the rebel army to parties in New York, designed to be sent by the steamer Moro Castle, has been intercepted at Bortabano, and the persons in whose possession it was found have been arrested.

De Rodas has issued a general order to the commanders of the different jurisdictions of the island. He enjoins upon them to respect the lives of all unarmed citizens, and to arrest no one on vague suspicion. He instructs them to rigidly respect all the legal rights of foreigners, and says that the Government will hold officers of the army responsible for the good discipline of the troops, and instructs them to forward to him despatches relative to matters in their department, containing only facts as they transpire.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Letters have been received in this city from prominent officers in the Cuban Army of the Republic, via Nassau and Key West, with advices to July 1.

The intelligence of the arrest of the members of the Cuban Junta, and others who desired to give practical aid to the Cubans who are struggling to achieve their independence, had been received, and produced a most profound impression of surprise and regret. No other news could have caused such a feeling of despondency. One of the writers says:—"It came like the news of the death of your nearest and best friend—your only friend—and the feeling of all seemed to be, that we were alone and must expect no assistance. However, all seeing that it is now liberty or death, for no mercy can be expected from the Spaniards, will fight as only men driven to such desperation can fight."

Latona, who has succeeded Lesca in command of the troops garrisoning Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, and guarding the railroad between those cities, is reported to have met with a serious loss in the desertion of some two hundred of his troops to the standard of Quesada.

They report the disaffection among the Spanish troops to be increasing every day, caused by the frequent changes lately of the commander of those posts and the quarrels of regimental commanders. Frequent collisions are reported between the outposts of the two forces in the eastern departments, with but small loss on either side, though the Cubans claim an advantage of position and of earnestness on the part of their troops. The Spanish commanders continue to execute all prisoners immediately on their capture. Even those who are wounded are executed on the field. General Quesada has hitherto respected the rights of prisoners. This policy is giving dissatisfaction in his camp, and many of his followers demand the right to retaliate.

Cuban partisans here have the following advices from Nuevitas and Puerto Principe to June 27, and Puerto del Padre and Las Tunas to June 26:—There has been no movement of a decided character in either district. The Spaniards have been reinforced at Nuevitas, and are thus enabled to retain possession of the railroad from that city to Puerto Principe, and to give succor to the garrison of the last-named place, which is threatened by the Cubans under Quesada. In the district of Puerto del Padre there have been several skirmishes. The health of the Cuban army is reported good, and the soldiers well organized. There is great anxiety to know the views of the United States Government, and the position it will occupy in the contest.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Advices from Mexico to the 3d instant have been received. On July 1 the Cabinet Ministers of Juarez entertained General Rosecrans at a breakfast. United States Minister Nelson had entered upon his duties. On the 25th of July Minister Mariscal and Commissioner Palacio will sail from Vera Cruz for the United States. Intelligence from Sisal reports that on the 8th of June a force of five thousand Indians made a raid within fifteen leagues of Menda, the capital of Yucatan, captured one hundred and fifty of the State troops, and then retreated, threatening to return in October and besiege the city. The State authorities guarantee the lives of all who abandon the movement and submit to the Government.

HAVANA, July 10.—Advices from Mexico to the 4th instant state that Cueva had been elected Governor of the province of Colima.

The volcano of Colima is in a high state of eruption, throwing up huge masses of fire, and ashes and lava are flowing abundantly from it. The inhabitants of the villages and towns within its range have fled from their homes to the fields beyond, and are in a deplorably destitute condition.

LONDON, July 10.—In the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. Gladstone, in discussing the Central Asian matters, said it was English policy to rule subject countries by the adoption of measures beneficial to them. He was assured that the Lord Mayor's interview with Shere Ali did not involve any agreements on our part. Russia has expressed the opinion that Afghanistan should remain as a neutral zone between Russia and British influence.

LONDON, July 10.—The *Times* of this morning has an editorial on the state of affairs in France. The editor says that if the Corps Legislatif is firm it will gain the powers which have been demanded by a large majority, and which the minority also desire. Old things are passing away, and another political dispensation is at hand. The desertion of the monarchy by M. Mackau will show how deep is the general conviction that personal government is a lost cause.

The *Morning Telegraph* says that the Emperor said the principle of ministerial responsibility was the right one, but it was the business of the Senate and not of the Corps Legislatif to regulate it. Time, however, will bring the measure.

LONDON, July 10.—The agitation in regard to the Irish Church bill threatens to become serious. Preparations are actively being made for imposing demonstrations against Mr. Gladstone, who has hitherto hesitated to encourage the meetings, but has consented to give a semi-official sanction, on the ground that the Lords attempted to qualify their opposition to the will of the Government and people on the ground of a pretended change in public sentiment. It is certain, however, that the Commons will refuse to yield to the Lords their amendments, except the small points not affecting the principle of the bill. It is expected that this open-air meeting will be the largest ever known.

QUEENSTOWN, July 11.—The yacht Dauntless, J. G. Bennett, Jr., commanding, arrived here at twenty-five minutes to three P. M. to-day, from New York. She had heavy weather, and made the voyage in twelve days, seventeen hours, six minutes and twelve seconds.

PARIS, July 10.—The *Patrie* of to-day says that the recent negotiations between the Government and the Corps Legislatif have resulted in an understanding that the former will realize the projected reforms, and announces a *Senatus Consultum* to carry the same into effect.

PARIS, July 10—Evening.—The *Constitutionnel* of this evening says that the counsellors of the Crown are discussing the question as to whether it is advisable to reply to the interpellation, and thereby divulge the programme of the Government. No decision has been arrived at, and therefore, reports as to the views of the Government are premature

PARIS, July 11.—The council of Ministers and the Privy Council have held frequent meetings at the summons of the Emperor to deliberate upon the interpellation for political reform now pending in the Corps Legislatif. It is said the following programme has been agreed on, with the concurrence of the Emperor:—

The Senate will be immediately convoked, when parliamentary changes of a liberal character will be proposed by the Government.

These reforms will probably include an extension of the right and faculty of interpellation and the creation of a responsible Ministry, the Emperor choosing his ministers from the Corps Legislatif, with a view of arriving at the particular responsibility of each member of his Cabinet.

MADRID, July 10.—The resignation of Herrera as Minister of Justice has been accepted.

MADRID, July 11.—Much political agitation prevails in Lisbon, and the government is taking unusual precaution to prevent an outbreak.

VIENNA, July 11.—Prince Von Auersperg has been elected President of the Upper Chamber of the Reichsrath.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

A Man Found in Gunner's Run.

Yesterday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the body of a man, supposed to be a German, was discovered in Gunner's Run, near Girard avenue, by Officers Glazier and Jeffries. Word was immediately sent to the Eleventh District Station House, Trenton avenue and Dauphin street, when the Coroner was notified of the fact. The police remained on the spot until the arrival of the Coroner, who had the body conveyed to the Green House.

From information subsequently received, suspicion was raised of foul dealing towards the deceased. It appears that on Saturday night, at a late hour, he was seen in the avenue, below Gunner's Run, in company with a number of young men, with whom he appeared to be engaged in an excited discussion. He soon left the men and ran towards Gunner's Run, exclaiming excitedly as he proceeded.

William Smith, watchman at Leibrandt & McDowell's stove works, stated that the men referred to were sitting a short time previous on the steps of the manufactory in company with the deceased. He afterwards saw deceased running towards the creek, and heard a sound near the water as though he was being choked. On examining the steps in the morning, blood was discovered upon them.

A wooden snuff-box was found near the body, partly filled with snuff, but having no marks upon it by which the man could be identified.

Word was then sent to the Detective office, when the matter was given into the hands of the officers, who succeeded in arresting James Neling, Peter Engles, Morris Flaghey, Daniel Dearler, Martin Frederick, Charles La Count, Nicholas Painter, Francis Donnelly, Samuel Smezman, and Joseph McCandless, alias Langan, who were locked up in the Nineteenth ward Station House to await the Coroner's investigation.

Dr. Shapleigh made a post-mortem examination, but discovered no marks of violence. The deceased was fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, moderately stout, bald-headed, had dark-brown hair, mixed with grey, and moustache and whiskers, which appeared to have been dyed. The deceased was dressed in a dark alpaca sack coat, dark cloth pants, white drawers, and colored shirt.

An American Drama in London.

A new drama entitled *Edendale*, by Mr. C. S. Cheltnam, on an American subject, was produced recently at the opening of the New Charing Cross Theatre in London. It is thus described by the *Athenæum*:—

This is a small and unpretentious piece, possessing, however, some solid merit. Its aim—that of giving in a few tableaux an idea of the difficulties and domestic disruptions caused by the late Rebellion in America, is thoroughly accomplished. Mr. Cheltnam has laid the opening scene of his drama in Virginia, during the times immediately antecedent to the outbreak of the Rebellion. He has thoroughly caught the spirit by which at the outset of the campaign the Southerners were inspired, and has shown the dislike, bordering upon contempt, for the Yankee which at first prevailed in Virginian society. Very cleverly, too, he has depicted the family dissensions leading to strangest and most unnatural antagonism which distinguished this struggle more than almost any other domestic and internecine war. He has done this, moreover, in artistic fashion, and by the employment of means so small as to seem disproportionate to the task. One scene is sufficient for the whole action of his drama. It represents the house and gardens in Virginia of Mr. Vandeleur, afterwards Col. Vandeleur, of the Confederate army. Esmond Fairholt, a young United States officer of Virginia extraction, whose father had freed his slaves and removed to Washington, is on a visit at the house, and is betrothed to the Colonel's daughter Ada. News arrives that the Southern States have revolted, and Esmond prepares to join the army, to which he is summoned. Then all the Southern hatred flares out. For attempting to discharge an act of simplest duty, from which there is no escape, Esmond finds himself regarded with mistrust and hatred by those whose guest he is and whose relative he expected to be. He leaves sadly the pleasant scenes among which his happiest days have been spent. When he returns, it is at the head of a hostile force. The tide of war has swept over the Virginian estate, destroying and effacing its beauty, and he finds none but Mrs. and Miss Vandeleur, with a few negroes, in the house. His duty is to search for concealed provisions. This task, necessarily unpleasant, he endeavors to discharge humanely; but he meets with constant misconception and contempt. In the end he is taken prisoner, and feels bitter heartburning in believing that the woman he worshipped has been a second Dalilah to betray him. A short third act is placed in Washington, when the war is over. It takes up the threads of the story, and shows how the widow of Colonel Vandeleur is reconciled to General Fairholt, when, through his agency, her only son is restored to her arms and her estates are unconditionally returned. The wooing, rudely interrupted, of Esmond and Ada is renewed; and peace bids fair to cover with grass and flowers the scars and injuries of war. Though simple in plot and weak in termination, *Edendale* is a pleasant and moving play. Its dialogue has point, erring, indeed, at times in being a little over-epigrammatic; and the construction of the two earlier acts is good. Some comic scenes, in which negroes are the principal performers, are a little exaggerated.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 39	MOON SETS	9 57
SUN SETS	7 31	HIGH WATER	4 39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBOSQUET, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Borussia	Hamburg	New York	June 19
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Hiberman	Liverpool	Quebec	June 24
Rhein	Southampton	New York	June 29
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 29
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Ponce	Liverpool	New York	June 30
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 1
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 2
Leipzig	Southampton	Baltimore	July 3
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	July 3
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	July 3
Paraguay	London	New York	July 3
Allemannia	Havre	New York	July 3
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York via Hal	July 3

FOR EUROPE.

C. of New York	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	July 13
Java	New York	Liverpool	July 14
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	July 14
Dacian	New York	Glasgow	July 14
Malta	New York	Liverpool	July 15
Hansa	New York	Bremen	July 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 17
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 21
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 24
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 27
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 28

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 15
Eagle	New York	Havana	July 15
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	July 17
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	July 17
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	July 20
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Ller, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Sylphide, Thompson, Dantzig, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Brig E. P. Stewart, Holland, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh.
Brig R. Carver, Meyers, Buckeville, S. C., Warren & Gregg.
Schr W. H. Thorndike, Hall, Boston, do.

Barque Idolique, for Cork for orders, was cleared on Thursday last by Messrs. Peter Wright & Sons—not as before.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Virginia, Campbell, 42 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Linda, Fleming, 15 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Anna, Westerdyke, from Guantanamo.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 9.—Schrs Only Daughter, from New York for Norfolk, Va.; Surprise, from Boston for Baltimore; and J. B. & F. L., bound south, are at the Breakwater. LABAN L. LYONS.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 12.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Fannie, with lumber to H. Croskey.
Seymour and Blair, with lumber to H. Croskey.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 10.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
J. A. Covell, with iron, for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 10.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
H. Parks; J. J. Crittenden; Estelle; Charles; Enterprise; and Mary Kear; also, barges Sarah Malloy and New Era, reported 9th inst., all with coal for New York.
Charles No. 2, with coal, for Philadelphia. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sansparell, McAlpin, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Holyhead 23d ult., midnight.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, 36 days from Cardiff, at New York 10th inst.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 10th inst.
Steamship James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 9th inst.
Steamship Utility, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 9th inst.
U. S. steam frigate Astoria (formerly the Omaha), hence, at New York 10th inst.
Barque Fury, Wilson, at Palermo 15th ult. from Girgenti, and cleared 21st for Philadelphia.
Barque Hannah Morris, Morris, for Philadelphia, was loading at Liverpool 29th ult.
Barque Maggie Hammond, Willis, from Liverpool 18th ult., for Philadelphia, was spoken on the 24th, lat. 50, long. 13.
Barque Bertha Trimble, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 28th ult.
Brig Sullivan, Perry, at Sagua 29th ult., for Philadelphia next day, was passed 7th inst. lat. 34 10, long. 78 15.
Brig Ellen H., Dwyer, hence, at St. John, N. B., 8th inst.
Brig Monica, McCobb, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 8th inst.
Brig Altavela, Reid, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 8th instant.
Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, hence, at Boston 9th inst.
Brig James Davis, Stowers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 8th inst.
Brig Eaglet, Tooker, hence, at Gibraltar 29th ult., and cleared 31st for Genoa.
Schr Walter Scott, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 8th inst.
Schr John Crocker, Hodgdon, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 1st inst.
Schrs Frank Palmer, Latham; John A. Griffin, Foster; and Grace, Clifton, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 8th inst.
Schrs H. A. Rogers, Frambes, and D. Brittain, Carroll, hence, at Newburyport 8th inst.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 8th inst.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst., and sailed again next day.
Schrs Florence Nowell, Fennimore, and A. E. Safford, Powell, hence, at Salem 8th inst.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, hence, at Providence 9th inst.
Schr John Warren, Major, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 9th inst.
Schr Essex, Nickerson, at Portland 6th inst. from Boston, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary A. Loughery, for Trenton, N. J., sailed from Norwich 7th inst.
Schr Wind, Warwick, hence, at New London 8th inst. for Norwich.
Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, from Cohasset for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 9th inst.
Schr Transit, Rackett, hence, at Gloucester 9th inst.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PAPER HANGINGS.
WARD & McKEEVER,
No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING STYLES.

THE FINEST STOCK,
THE CHEAPEST PRICE,
5 17mwf3m
THE BEST WORKMANSHIP.
BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1012 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 25

BOARDING.
AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 15

AGRICULTURAL.
PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

WIRE GUARDS
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw6 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

HOUSE-WARMING WITH STEAM—We are prepared to warm Dwellings and Buildings of all classes with our Patent-improved
LOW STEAM APPARATUS,
Which, for efficiency and economy, rivals all similar methods.
H. BELFIELD & CO.,
3m No. 435 North BROAD Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 25 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chestnut.

A GOOD THING.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
FLIES, MOSQUITOES,
AND OTHER INSECTS.
For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods.
THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 f WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS,
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 45

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.
THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1224 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
11 f P. J. ALLEGRETTI.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The estate of CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN, deceased.
The Auditors appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Eliza Churchman, John Welsh, William Rotch Wistar, and Charles J. Churchman, Executors of the last Will and Testament of CHARLES W. CHURCHMAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 20th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.
EGBERT K. NICHOLS, Auditor.
7 8 m5t

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 6 25

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
4 26m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! TRUNKS!—Valises, Bags, Shawl Straps, and a general assortment of goods for travellers. Large stock, low prices.
E. P. MOYER & BRO.,
1m No. 720 MARKET Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 23 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodation for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 15

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building)
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.
The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.
United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.
Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "
Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS. THIRD WEEK of the Comic Pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY.
TONY DENIER in a Comical Stilt Dance.
GRAND SKATING MATCH between Alfred Moe, the Champion, and Professor Goodrich, the Canadian Skater, and NEW TRICKS and DANCES EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION—$1 00, 50 cents, and 25 cents.
7 12 6t A. FISHER, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 19tf

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
TUESDAY, JULY 13.
Double Teams. Stake $500; 3 in 5 to wagons Good Day and Track.
Owner enters b. g. JESSE and s. m. LADY GUILFORD.
M. Goodwin g. g. PRINCE and FRANK.
Admission, $1. 7 10 2t

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOOING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A S

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1869.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democracy have been so long out of power in Pennsylvania that they will doubtless make a desperate effort to nominate a popular Gubernatorial candidate at the convention which is to assemble on Wednesday next. Prior to 1860 the Democracy had been almost uniformly successful in Gubernatorial contests, and when they happened to be defeated on account of the unpopularity of their champion, internal divisions, or other causes, they never failed to recover their lost ground at the succeeding trial. It had passed into a proverb that, though they might be beaten once, no anti-Democratic candidate could be re-elected. This rule has been reversed, however, since 1860. Curtin was elected in that year, re-elected in 1863, and succeeded in 1866-7 by the present Republican incumbent, Governor Geary. This experience has impressed the Democracy with the necessity of nominating candidates less likely to arouse the bitter antagonism of loyal voters than Judge Woodward and Hiester Clymer, and instead of seeking nominees who have boldly spread upon the public records anti-war or pro-secession sentiments, their choice will probably fall either upon one of their most prominent business men or an officer of the Union army.

We publish elsewhere a sketch of the candidates. It is generally supposed that the contest is chiefly between Asa Packer, of Carbon county, and George W. Cass, of Pittsburg. They are both more prominent as railroad men than as politicians, but have both faithfully adhered to the waning fortunes of the Democratic party. Asa Packer is the favorite of the eastern section of the State, and he will probably receive the support of nearly all the delegates from this city. He has amassed great wealth, and stands prominent if not pre-eminent among the railway kings of the nation, as he not only controls but owns railway property valued at millions of dollars. Notwithstanding his active business career, he has always been devoted to politics; and the Democracy of his district have in turn made him an Associate Judge and sent him to the Legislature and to Congress, and at the Tammany Hall Convention he was the Pennsylvania Presidential candidate. As he is as destitute of oratorical gifts as General Grant, his record in public life can be traced only in his votes, and he has made no damaging speeches to furnish ammunition to his political enemies. It is said that when he consented to become a candidate, he was under impression that he would have no active rivals in the convention; but being now fairly embarked in the enterprise, he will no doubt make a zealous effort, through his friends, to achieve success.

Mr. Cass is a relative of the old favorite of the Democracy, Lewis Cass, of Michigan. He has also been prominently identified with railroad interests, and he is reputed to be a man of considerable wealth as well as of great popularity in the western section of the State, where he is best known. He has held few or no political offices, and his active participation in the proceedings of the Democracy has been confined chiefly to his services as a delegate in their State and National Conventions. A vigorous effort in his behalf is being made, and opinions differ in regard to whether he or Packer has the best chance of obtaining the nomination, but Packer stock is generally considered best in this region.

Many Democratic politicians think that General Hancock would prove the most available candidate they could put in the field, and some of the delegates have been instructed to support him. It is said, however, that he positively declines to seek the nomination, and states that he will not accept it if tendered. The office can have but little temptation for one who enjoys his present military position, and the chief inducement held out to him is that he might make the Governorship a stepping-stone to the Presidency, or at least become the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1872, as he has a better war record than any other prominent Democratic aspirant for national political honors.

In the present state of the canvass his reported declination makes his nomination highly improbable, except in the event that a deadlock between Cass and Packer creates a partisan necessity for thrusting this honor upon him in spite of his refusal and protestations. After Horatio Seymour's performance at the Tammany Hall Convention, it is impossible to imagine any species of declination which will prevent a Democratic politician from accepting a nomination, and even Hancock may become the victim of his Democratic admirers.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Revolutions and rebellions in Spanish countries are very different things from what our own experiences in that line would lead us to expect them to be, and it is impossible to estimate the extent and importance of these contests by our own standard. In some of the South American republics they have a revolution nearly every week, and Mexico and some of the West India islands are in a chronic state of disturbance caused by the armed contentions of rival factions, who do a great deal of fighting and issuing of pronunciamentos, but commit very little slaughter. The revolution now in progress in Cuba has apparently the same unsatisfactory character of nearly all such contests, and the progress of affairs is probably as unsatisfactory as the news we receive from the seat of war. The Cubans, however, appear to be far more in earnest than the majority of Central American revolutionists: they are in rebellion against a most onerous despotism, and it is apparently only the want of arms, ammunition, and war material that prevents them from speedily accomplishing their deliverance. As it is, the contest appears to be about where it was a month ago, and no headway has been made on either side.

It is gratifying to know, however, that De Rodas, the new Captain-General, has not yet proved himself the bloodthirsty monster that he was expected to be, and his course thus far has been singularly moderate and politic. It is doubtful, however, whether any management will be able to retain the island for Spain; and the Spanish rule hitherto has not been such as to secure for it the sympathies or respect of disinterested lookers-on. There are signs of trouble in Spain itself which will probably prevent any great number of reinforcements being sent to Cuba, and the Captain-General has his hands full with managing his volunteers, independently of fighting the insurgents. The latter, although badly supplied with munitions of war, have many advantages, and it is safe to say that, if they were Yankees, they would by this time be in a fair way to succeed in their object. But being Spanish colonists, it is impossible to calculate what they will do.

THE NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST.

The eleventh National Sængerfest of the German singing societies of the United States was inaugurated on Saturday in Baltimore, and will continue during the greater portion of the present week. Every citizen of Philadelphia remembers the grand festival that was held in this city last year, and the favorable impression that was made by the uniform good order that prevailed, and the innocent enjoyment that it gave to an immense number of people of both sexes and all ages. It is impossible to look upon these sængerfests except with satisfaction: the objects for which they are held—a trial of skill in singing, musical entertainments of a high class, and social enjoyment—are in every way praiseworthy. They have a tendency that is worthy of encouragement, to popularize really good music; and although our Teutonic citizens have a way of their own of mingling physical and intellectual enjoyment that does not suit the taste of some people, yet these festivals have a really refining and elevating influence. They prove that large crowds of people of all classes can assemble for pleasure without any disgraceful exhibitions of ruffianism, which are apt to disfigure similar attempts at enjoyment by a promiscuous crowd of native American or Hibernian citizens; and the readiness with which other classes have begun to unite with the Germans in promoting such festivities is an encouraging sign. We hope that the Baltimore Sængerfest will be as great a success as the affair held in this city last summer; and in expressing the wish that the Philadelphia singers may carryoff all the prizes, we are inspired rather by a commendable pride and interest in our own citizens than by jealousy of those from other localities.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Intelligence of the most gratifying character has been received from the exploring party who started out recently, under the auspices of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., to survey the route for the Northern Pacific Railroad. The well-known financial ability of Mr. Jay Cooke induced this road to select his firm as their fiscal agents. Mr. Cooke, in order to inform himself in the most thorough manner with regard to the practicability and advantages of the new route, organized and sent out an exploring party, composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. W. E. C. Moorehead, Rev. R. B. Claxton, Samuel Wilkinson, William Milnor Roberts, and Thomas H. Canfield.

On Saturday a telegram was received from this party, dated at Seattle, Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, June 9th. The explorers were in excellent health and spirits, and their expectations were more than realized as to the beauty and capabilities of the northwestern section of our territory, and as to the advantages of the new route to the Pacific. The difficulties to be overcome in the construction of the road are not so great as was anticipated. It will pass through a rich and fertile country that is destined to become one of the garden spots of our dominion, while it will not only be shorter by several hundred miles than any other practicable route, but it will be in a direct line of communication with the most important points of China and Japan.

The exploring party is now investigating the harbor facilities of the coast about Puget's Sound, and in a few days they will start eastward, and will meet another set of explorers, sent out by the company, at the Missouri river.

In assuming the fiscal agency for this road, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. felt it due to their own reputation to assure themselves of the character of the proposed route; and having done this, they can put the securities of the road upon the market with the most perfect confidence. The Northern Pacific Railroad will start from Lake Superior, and will terminate at Seattle, on Puget Sound. As we have said, it will be several hundred miles shorter than any other road that can be constructed, and will establish a more direct communication with China and Japan. The physical difficulties to be overcome are not so great as in the case of the routes further south; and not the least important feature of the road will be that it will open up a magnificent country for settlement and improvement. The characteristic energy and well-known reputation of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. are a guarantee that the financial affairs of the road will be well managed, and the work prosecuted with all due rapidity. It is the determination to build a first-class road, and, as a great national enterprise, it is worthy of the encouragement and support of all classes.

VIRGINIA.

What the Result of the Election Portends.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There are two classes of persons who are endeavoring to force Virginia into the Democratic party, whether she will or no. One is the carpet-baggers and scalawags in this State, who are of opinion that they may do us damage with the President and Congress by calling our victorious party Democratic. The other is the Northern Democrats, who are very anxious to muster us into their ranks.

First. The victory here was won by an alliance of good men generally of all political shades of opinion in other days, who sunk all party preferences, all opinions, and joined in the common cause of rescuing the State from the dominion of ignorance and dishonesty. They acted as patriots, national and domestic. They ignored the old party names, and associated as comrades devoutly struggling for the public salvation. So it is the greatest absurdity—it is an insult to the grand motives which governed them—to call them by any of the old party names.

Second. The fight here was upon reconstruction, and the victorious party which has set Virginia free stood upon General Grant's platform; and that party is now absorbed in more important matters than hunting for a party name. They are endeavoring to complete the great work that has been so propitiously begun, and they desire to go on with it in entire harmony with the Federal administration until it is consummated. Their party relations depend upon the events that are to follow. Those events are to be controlled at Washington. At present, we repeat, they stand on the Grant platform, desiring, in proof of their sense of the favor extended to them by General Grant, to go in harmony with the Federal Executive; and

Third. It is plain that parties must be reformed. The old issues and the parties that were formed upon them must give place to new issues and new parties. We do not believe there will ever be a Democratic party in Virginia; or if there should be, it will be so altered in every respect that it will resemble the old one in name alone. The revolution in the theory of our Government has taken away the main pillar of the old Democracy. Nor do we think that a party bearing the name Whig will any more resemble that which existed before the war.

The old parties must all pass away. The new chrystalizations out of the debris of the old, and their combinations with the new issues that must grow out of the new order of our political system, are now steadily going on, and Virginia will not be ready to take sides until they take shape and have the breath of life blown into them. As yet, she is in the chrysalis state, endeavoring to expand her limbs and recover her strength in the genial sunshine which has been introduced through a loophole kindly made for us by General Grant. She is now drawn to that light, and is inclined to continue in it. Thus far only can we see now. But to join any of the old parties she is not at all inclined, and it is not probable that she will. They are dead.

Mr. Daniel's Telegram to the President.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Some of the Washington telegrams to the Northern newspapers speak of Mr. Daniel's telegram to the President in regard to the result of our election as a sort of enigma that cannot be misunderstood. It is even suggested that it veils a sarcasm. What a reading of a patriotic and sincere congratulatory message! The idea is preposterous. If there are any who still doubt what it meant, let them interpret it by the grand popular demonstration in this city day before yesterday welcoming Governor Walker. The assembled hosts sent up shout after shout for President Grant, and expressed their gratitude to him in a manner so hearty and unanimous that his heart would have thrilled with pride if he could have heard them.

HANCOCK.

The General and the Pennsylvania Governorship.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer, July 8.

We are not authorized to speak for General Hancock, who is now absent on the Upper Missouri river, on a tour of inspection through that portion of this military department, of which he is Commanding-General. But from conversation with his friends and members of his staff, we are led to the belief that he does not desire the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, and that he would probably decline it if it was tendered to him. This is not on account of any lack of devotion to Democratic principles, or desire to see them successful; nor is it evidence of any reluctance on his part to make such sacrifices as the good of that gallant old State may require at his hands. But he is confident that, with such men as George W. Cass, Asa Packer, Judge Woodward, and the host of Democratic statesmen in that State, the Democracy can secure a candidate of exalted character, with whom they can achieve success, and leave him in the discharge of the great duties of his profession and his present office. Such we understand to be his feelings in the matter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12§

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will resume the delivery of books and general business, at the NEW BUILDING, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.
7 12 mth2t T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.—The new Library Building, TENTH Street, above Chesnut, will be opened for inspection on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. The public are invited to examine the rooms and the general features of the institution. T. MORRIS PEROT, President.
7 12 mth2t

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 to 9 1

PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held TOMORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Address by Rev. B. B. PARSONS.
Readings by Professor J. W. SHOEMAKER.
Question for Discussion—"Should Total Abstinence be an indispensable requisite to Church Membership?"
Vocal and Instrumental Music, under the direction of Professor HARDING.
The public are invited. 7 11 2t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

MESSRS. STEWART & CO., Upholsterers, Brooklyn, N. Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they "furnished several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees." 8 3mwf§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 150 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NIBERT, Secretary. 1 11 6m

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE for invalids, family use, etc.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, etc., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street,
7 13mthsp Below Third and Walnut streets.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on demand, free of all tax.
MATTHIAS MARIS,
7 12 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 943 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
7 9 6t* R. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
JULY 8, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
7 6 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY (SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS) PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.
7 9fmwt19 JAMES McFADDEN, Jr., Treasurer.

EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of State taxes, has been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after the 15th instant.
7 6 7t RICHARD COE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1869.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed after the 14th instant until August 2, proximo.
7 10 4t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 3, 1869.
A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company on July 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
7 6 7t* ROBERT J. MEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 3½ PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes. W. I. BLANCHARD,
7 7 12t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at this office (between the hours of 9 and 1 o'clock) on and after THURSDAY, July 15, 1869, until which time the transfer book will be closed.
7 8 6t WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer books of this company will be closed on Thursday, July 8, and reopened on FRIDAY, July 23.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.
has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in common stock on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 8th of July next. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
7 1 26t Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1869.
NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 20th day of July, 1869, a DIVIDEND of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 1st day of July, 1869.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the EAST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1869.
HENRY C. JONES,
6 30wfm9t Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown
Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 21 2m*

TO LET—THE SPLENDID SECOND story ROOM of Store S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, with all the modern conveniences. 7 9 6t

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 15

CUBA LIBRE.
PHILADELPHIA SYMPATHY.
BENEFIT FOR THE PEOPLE STRIVING FOR FREEDOM.
First Excursion of the Cuban Society of Philadelphia for the Benefit of the Cuban Patriots, to
ATLANTIC CITY, ON WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1869.
Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 A. M.
Tickets for sale at the wharf. 7 12 2t*

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERience in Young Ladies' Seminaries, and as a private teacher, desires a position in an institution or as a Governess. References unexceptionable.
Address Box 498, Wilmington, Del. 7 9 fmw 3t*

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.
Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY,
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

FOR SALE, A PONY, SIX YEARS OLD, warranted sound and kind, good driver to double or single harness, and an excellent saddle horse for a lady. Price, $150. Address Box 252, Post Office. 7 12 3t

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw6 PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

603 and 605!

Where do we buy the best of clothes?
The best of clothes?
The best of clothes?
Where do we buy the best of clothes?
We buy them at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we find things monstrous cheap?
So monstrous cheap?
So monstrous cheap?
Where do we find things monstrous cheap?
We find them at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we see the largest stock?
The largest stock?
The largest stock?
Where do we see the largest stock?
We see it at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Where do we meet the biggest crowd?
The biggest crowd?
The biggest crowd?
Where do we meet the biggest crowd?
We meet it at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Are as happy as ever to meet the largest crowd that can come to examine the Mammoth Summer Stock, now going off so rapidly, at such unprecedentedly low prices,

FROM THE
GREAT BROWN HALL,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
519tmw2urp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

REMOVAL.
THE OLD AND WELL-KNOWN
OIL HOUSE
OF
HULBURT & CO.
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 240 TO NO. 137 ARCH STREET,
Where they are prepared to receive orders for
OILS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
They have on hand 300 barrels of West Virginia White Oak Mount Farm and other brands.
Also, 100 barrels extra LARD OIL, and 200 barrels WHALE OIL.
HULBURT & CO.
MACHINERY OILS of all grades. 7 12 3t

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 4p J. BALSBACK, Agent.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

CELERY PLANTS,
CABBAGE PLANTS,
EXTRA LARGE CELERY PLANTS.
Also, NEW CROP TURNIP SEED. For sale at
HENRY A. DREER'S,
7 10 7t* No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

PAIN PAINT.
A HORSE OR CAR
A cart the horse will draw,
He stands ahead the cart,
But some reverse this law,
Cart draws the horse at start.
That medicine will act
Upon the stomach, too:
'Tis false, it is not fact,
As I will prove to you.
For medicine is dead,
In stomach gains no life;
'Tis chaos, same as lead,
In father, child, or wife.
Emetic swallow down,
The drug don't vomit you,
You spew it up around,
'Tis plain as it is true.
A mote is in your eye,
It has no action there,
But tears will flow, you cry,
You wash it out with care.
The drug your system hates,
She washes it along
Unto the outer gates,
Rejects it as a wrong.
A dead man's mouth turn in
A physic sharp and strong,
If it will act, you win,
If not, admit you're wrong.
Live systems act upon
Dead drugs. Dead pills, you see,
In hatred she responds,
Drives out the enemy.
But food, her friend, she greets,
Man eats it with a will,
While drugs, however sweet,
Men loathe, yet drink them still.
If men could understand
What idols they obey,
No drugs throughout the land
Between men's lips find way.
AT NO COST.
What a doleful sound do these words convey to arrant quacks, who make physic and cayenne pepper or turpentine liniments for a living! DR. WOLCOTT, at No. 1 Chatham Square, stops all pain, at no cost. He condemns all pills, physic, or all medicines of any kind taken in the stomach, and shows most conclusively, by his circular, that all who swallow medicine are always sick and complaining. He proves beyond all denial that all pain can be removed by an application of PAIN PAINT whether the cause of pain be inside of the body or on the surface. It certainly proceeds from inflammation, and PAIN PAINT, removes inflammation faster, cures permanently, quicker, and is positively safer than any other known remedy. It never smarts, leaves no color, is the safest remedy for a smart, puny infant or aged person that can be used. It invigorates the whole system, and cures the most hopeless case of paralysis of the longest standing. Relief comes at the very first application. Druggists sell ten times more PAINT than any other remedy. 25c., 50c., $1, and $5 a bottle. If a remedy is of value, let it be proved at once. Turpentine and pepper liniments have utterly failed, and very few fools are silly enough to purchase a heating liniment for the purpose of stopping boat and inflammation. Dr. WOLCOTT has offered the manufacturers of these worthless nostrums of a past age $100 if they will prove in public that they can remove pain for ten persons in 100; $1000 more if they will produce and apply anything that will remove all pain as quickly as PAIN PAINT.
Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges on receipt of $5; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 CHATHAM Square, N. Y.
Test them, free of cost, at No. 622 Arch street. Private rooms for ladies. 14

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger,
Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street
PHILADELPHIA,
WILL PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 14,
GEMS OF GERMAN LYRICS:
Consisting of Selections from Rueckert, Lenau, Chamisso, Freiligrath, Prutz, Seidl, Mueller, Mund, Sallet, Traeger, Vogl, and others.
Translated into English verse by HENRY D. WIREMAN, Esq.
1 vol. 16mo. Cloth, Bevelled Boards, $2·00.
Also, a fine edition on tinted paper, cloth extra, gilt edge, $2 50.
"This book is likely to meet with a welcome reception as well by the German as the English reader, as the English and German is printed side by side."—*American Literary Gazette.* 7 10 4t
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TALES OF A GRANDFATHER
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ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
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SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, is offered at
NINETY AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
The Canal of this Company is 108 miles long. The Railroad of the same length is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade northward from the coal regions to Western and Southern New York and the Great Lakes.
Apply at Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [7 1 12t4p
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
Treasurer Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 30 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 14 wfm4

THE BALTIMORE SÆNGERFEST.

Grand Turn Out of the German Societies—Reception of the Visitors in Baltimore—Interesting Musical Performances.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, July 11, 1869.

This city is in a state of enthusiasm and excitement on the occasion of the great National Sængerfest, which is to be participated in by seventeen hundred singers, attached to societies from all parts of the United States. The greater portion of these arrived on Saturday evening by the train which left Philadelphia between 3 and 4 o'clock, and they were received with every possible demonstration and evidence of welcome. The principal public and private buildings were handsomely decorated and illuminated, and handsome archways of evergreen, bearing suitable inscriptions, are erected at the corners of several of the principal streets. Concordia Hall, the Eutaw House, the Maryland Institute, and other large buildings present a very handsome appearance, but Barnum's Hotel is conceded to be one of the most handsome in the city.

When the societies from New York and Philadelphia arrived at the depot last night, a salute of twenty-five guns was fired from Federal Hill, and a handsome display of fireworks made at Broadway and Baltimore street. A procession was then formed, and proceeded to Monument Square, where an address of welcome was made by the Mayor.

The Baltimore societies sang a welcoming song, composed by B. F. Schneider, which was followed by the "Ecce Quam Bonum," both pieces being given in capital style.

Just as the reception ceremonies were about to conclude, the platform upon which the Mayor, the officers of the Sængerfest, the reporters, and others were standing, broke down, and for a time there was considerable excitement. Fortunately no one was hurt.

The line of march was then taken up and proceeded to Concordia Hall, where Mr. George P. Steinbach, President of the Executive Committee, made an address of welcome. Yesterday evening the oratorio of the *Messiah* was sung in fine style at the hall of the American Institute. An immense audience was in attendance, and the performance was heartily enjoyed. The hall is finely decorated with evergreens, flags, and drapery, and presents a very handsome appearance. The oratorio was given under the direction of Professor Lenschen, and the solos were sung by Madame Rotter, soprano; Madame Frederici, contralto; Herr Himmer, tenor; and Joseph Hermanns, basso. The orchestra and chorus were large and unusually effective.

Proceedings of This Morning.

This morning at an early hour the whole population was astir, in consequence of the grand parade and procession which took place in honor of the visitors. It was a regular and well-conducted affair, and was formed in the following order:—

Captain Raiber's Cavalry; Band of Music; Chief Marshal A. Kummer; Staff; Flags of the States.

First Division, as Escort of the Governor—Marshal, Otto Hunckel; Staff; Buerger Schentzen Association on foot; Governor, with Staff; Music; Division General Bowerman, with Staff. First Brigade—General Cooper and Staff; First Regiment, Col. Watkins; Second Regiment, Colonel Schley; Third Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Peters; Fourth Regiment, Colonel Leftwich. Second Brigade—General Carr and Staff; Sixth Regiment, Colonel R. G. King; Seventh Regiment, Colonel Wm. H. Boyle; Eighth Regiment, Colonel B. L. Simpson; Ninth Regiment, Colonel E. T. Joyce.

Second Division—Band of music, Marshal, William Benr; Staff; Democrat Turner Association; three barouches, each drawn by four horses; Executive Committee; Honorary President; Leader of the Festival; Orators of the Festival and Representative of the German Sængerbund, Mr. Tschirsch; New York Sængerbund, twenty-nine associations.

Third Division—Music, H. G. Peepe, Marshal, and staff; Turner Association, Virwaeirts; barouches with the committee of invitation; Mayor of the city; officers of the steamship Berlin in carriages; members of the committee of thirty; Presidents of the City Council; Police Commissioners; Philadelphia Sængerbund, twenty-two associations.

Fourth Division—Music—Independent Turner Association, in five carriages; Honorary Committee and members of the committee of thirty; Baltimore Sængerbund; representatives of Wm. Knabe & Co.'s piano factory, two wagons, each drawn by four horses; representatives of Gaehle's piano factory, two wogons, each drawn by four horses. The wagons of both these factories carry the four prizes.

Fifth Division—Music; Marshal, John Sommerfeld; Four Carriages; Members of the Committee of Thirty; Honorary Committee and Members of the Press; "Baltimore Scheutzen Association;" "Concordia;" "Germania."

Sixth Division—Music—Marshal Fr. Ellenbrock; staff, three carriages, members of the committee of thirty, honorary committee, and members of the press; Butchers' Association, No. 1; Butchers' Association, No. 2; Bakers' Association in a wagon drawn by four horses; citizens.

The procession started from the Concordia Buildings at 9 o'clock A. M., after having been announced by the discharge of a gun. To Baltimore, Hanover, Lombard street, Exchange place, Lombard street, High Baltimore, North Charles street (salutation of Washington Monument), Monument street, Howard, Fayette, Eutaw, as far as to the Concordia Buildings, where the procession passed in review before the Governor. After this the different corporations and associations left for their respective headquarters.

To-night (Monday), President Grant, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, and General Spinner will arrive in the city, and the enthusiasm will be thereby increased. The grand prize concerts will take place, and as that will be the great test of the Sængerfest proper, we may expect a happy time of it.

This evening a grand prize concert will be given by eighteen singing societies. The concert will be commenced by the Co Gesangverin, of Philadelphia, which will sing "Sonntag's Fruche," by Becher; the Leidertæfel, of Philadelphia, will follow with "Lovely Spring," by Zech. Other Philadelphia societies will participate, as follows:—Mænnerchor, with "A Fresh Song in the Woods," by F. Abt; Sængerbund, with "Monastic Evening Song," by W. Reinecke; Young Mænnerchor, with "The Midnight Walk," by Franz Liszt; Leidertæfel d. d. fr. Gemeinde, with "No Sun Was Invoked by the Day," by A. Reiser.

In response to the invitation for prize compositions to be performed at the festival, sixty-eight composers responded, and the prizes have been awarded as follows:—

The first prize, $100 gold, was awarded to Professor Franke, of Crossen, Prussia; the second prize, $50 gold, to Professor Metzger, of Vienna, Austria. The first prize composition will be sung by the Baltimoreans, with full orchestral accompaniments, on Tuesday, July 13.

For the prize-singing at the festival, four valuable prizes, consisting of two grand pianos, from Knabe's manufactory, valued at $1500 each, and two square ditto, from Gaehle, will be awarded.

To-n orrow morning a rehearsal will be held for a grand concert by all the societies. The singers will number 1700. Picnics and other festivities will be the order for Wednesday and Thursday. This is the eleventh Sængerfest that has been held in the United States. The others were as follows:—

First, in Philadelphia, 1850; second, in Baltimore, 1851; third, in New York, 1852; fourth, in Philadelphia, 1853; fifth, Baltimore, 1854; sixth, New York, 1855; seventh, Philadelphia, 1857; eighth, Baltimore, 1859; in 1861 was suspended on account of the war; ninth in New York, 1865; and tenth, in Philadelphia, 1867.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

AT THE ARCH the pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty* is doing well, the houses being very good indeed considering the warm weather. This week a number of new features will be introduced, which will add to the interest of the piece. Every evening there will be a trial of skill upon parlor skates between Alfred Moe, and Professor Goodrich, of Canada. There will also be a skating ballet, in which M'lle. Antonino will appear. Tony Denie will perform a comic dance on stilts, and the whole affair will doubtless be presented in such a manner as to conduce to the serene enjoyment of the audience.

The success of the Peace Jubilee in Boston has encouraged the gentlemen interested in it to propose a national musical organization, and to that end the following card has been issued:—

BOSTON, June 26.—The unparalleled enthusiasm witnessed in connection with our late National Peace Jubilee, has afforded new and convincing evidence to the latent musical sentiment of the American people, and rekindled the desire, already long cherished, that it should have fitting development and expression. It is therefore proposed that the various societies there represented, and all others who may wish to enter into such an arrangement, should associate themseves under a permanent organization, and having a common head, with vice-presidents and corresponding secretaries in each State, and holding periodical county, State, and national musical gatherings; such association having for its object the stimulating and developing of musical taste in the hearts of the whole people, and the correction of the false standards which have been heretofore too prevalent. It is believed that a new era in music is on the eve of inauguration, and that advantage may and ought to be taken of the present interest to exalt it to an appropriate place in the national heart. Believing with Luther that its power in moulding the people is second only to that of the Church, we call upon good men everywhere to unite with us in this movement, and by popularizing the art, make it the means for promoting the social, moral, and religious improvement of our fellow-men. The chord just struck, and which has produced such wondrous harmony, must not cease to vibrate until the whole people shall see and feel the power of song to refine and elevate the heart. We therefore request each musical society throughout the country to appoint two delegates to meet in convention at Music Hall, Boston, September 22, 1869, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of effecting a national organization, to draft a constitution and elect officers, and for such other business as may legitimately come before such association.

Where no society already exists, it is earnestly desired that one be formed without delay. Let the entire country be represented in the convention. Send list of officers and names of delegates to the undersigned, who will, where it is desired, furnish plans for the formation of societies, and any other information relative to the proposed movement.

We are not alone in this enterprise. It has been submitted to many prominent friends of music from all parts of the country, who have given it their warm approval. Nor, though it emanates from New England, has it any sectional bias. It aims at nothing less than the national good. And we have a higher and holier incentive than the mere desire for the success of the cause of music, although this has been our life-work, believing it to be the cause of the church, and that it may be made to contribute largely to its success, we commend it to His care who is the patron of the churches, and hopefully invoke upon it the Divine blessing. E. TOURJEE,
Music Hall, Boston, Mass.

—The New York *Telegram* says:—

There is weeping and gnashing of teeth on Fifth avenue, as Madame Rumor has it that Miss Lizzie Price, the charming representative of "Dora" at Wallack's, has been led to the altar by a young millionaire named William Wintel. As the beautiful bride plays the sailor's part in *Black Eyed Susan* with rare vivacity and archness, it is supposed that she took lessons from the original sweet "William." Mrs. Grundy, it is said, fainted three times at the news of the wedding.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS.—*A large assortmen selling rapidly, but replenished daily. New, fresh, and fashionable*, SUPERIOR TO ANY READY-MADE STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA *in style, fit, and make, and sold at prices quite, noted lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

DUTY.—It is a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to those who are dependent upon us, to preserve our health and strength. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are found to be an unfailing and valuable assistant in maintaining the vigor of the system, and in keeping it in tone. Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.—
SEASONABLE IN TEXTURE,
REASONABLE IN PRICE,
FASHIONABLE IN STYLE,
AT
CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

SUMMER PERILS—HOW TO ESCAPE THEM.—It will not do to trifle with the health in hot weather. Vigor oozes through the skin at every pore, and it is by physical vigor only that unhealthy influences can be baffled and repelled. The vital elements are evaporated in perspiration. Intense heat converts a man into a self-acting pump, and the moisture that is pumped out of him is derived from the well-springs of life within him. There is great need, therefore, that these sources of physical strength should be in a condition to bear, without danger or inconvenience, the extraordinary drain. If they are not in such a condition, the individual becomes languid and low-spirited.

The main thing is to keep the digestive apparatus in good working trim; for if the stomach, the purveyor of the system, does its duty thoroughly, the liver, the bowels, the brain, and the nervous system, being duly nurtured, will be likely to do theirs. In view of these facts, it is manifest that a powerful and wholesome vegetable tonic like HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is especially required at this enfeebling season. It is the most admirable of all correctives and invigorants, and for this reason: it does not over-stimulate the system. The proportions of aporient, tonic and stimulating components are so judiciously graduated, that the processes of invigoration and purification go on simultaneously, and no undue excitement is created in the circulation or the brain. All unmedicated stimulants, however pure, excite the pulse and the nervous system. Their exhilarating effect is temporary, and when it passes off the physical and mental depression they were employed to remove returns in an aggravated form. But this is not the case when HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are taken as a stomachic and nervine. The medicinal herbs, roots, and gums with which they are impregnated neutralize the exciting principle of the rye spirit which forms their basis, and which is in itself the most wholesome of all the varieties of alcohol.

☞ WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
☞ WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
Our Spring and Summer Clothing
☞ WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
☞ WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
The Second Instalment
The Second Instalment
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
☞ BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARDS.—Our sales have never been so large, but we still have a splendid stock of the VERY NEWEST THINGS. *Having an immense force of cutters and workmen, we keep up the supply for our counters.*

The new goods now receiving are:—

Alpaca Sacks,	*Cheviot Suits,*
Alpaca Dusters,	*Travelling Suits,*
Drap d'Ete Sacks,	*Blue Chesterfields,*
White and Colored Duck Suits,	*Olive Chesterfields,*
Flannel Suits,	*Dahlia Chesterfields,*
Boys' Dusters,	*Brown Chesterfields,*
Boys' White Vests,	*Youths' Chesterfields,*
Boys' Alpaca Jackets,	*Children's Suits.*

☞ *An extra large force of Salesmen to give good attention to all either looking or buying.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

MARRIED.

McMULLIN—KOLB.—April 30, at the Parsonage of the Nazareth M. E. Church, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, GEORGE McMULLIN to ELIZABETH L. KOLB, both of this city.

WHITE—HARGRAVE.—On the 20th of June, 1869, by the Rev. R. N. Chew, Mr. JOSEPH WHITE to Miss FANNY HARGRAVE, both of Germantown.

DIED.

CASCADEN.—On the 11th instant, BELLA, wife of the late Frank Cascaden, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 732 Hepburn street, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 9 o'clock.

LINN.—On the 11th instant, WILLIAM HARPER, infant son of Thomas and Harriet W. Linn, aged 7 months.

ORTH.—On the 11th instant, JOHN HENRY, son of John and Mary Orth, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his parents' residence, No. 446 Wharton street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SMITH.—On the 10th instant, at Wyndlawn, the residence of his father, JESSE EUSTACE, son of Jesse E. and Martha J. Smith, aged 23 months.

DRY GOODS.

We are in full operation.
We have sold a great many goods.
We still have too much stock.
We offer inducements to lessen it.

COOPER & CONARD,
NO. 7 SOUTH NINTH SEREET,
1 7 fsm BELOW MARKET.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL CHEAP LOTS LINEN SHEETINGS, $1 25, worth $1 75.
PLAIN DRESS LINENS,
In Flax Grey, Lead Color, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Buff, Primrose, etc., fine qualities, from 37½ cts.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS,
Reduced 15 to 25 per cent. to clear out the stock.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.,
20, 25, 31, 37½, and 50 cents.
This is the cheapest invoice of Handkerchiefs we have opened this season.
BARGAINS IN THIN WHITE GOODS AND PIQUES.
THE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES ARE RECEIVED. [9 30 wfm5

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CHEVIOTS! CHEVIOTS!
FANCY AND PLAIN,
For Gentlemen's Travelling Suits.
DUCKS AND DRILLS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
COMPLETE STOCK
OF
COATINGS, BATISTES, REPELLANTS,
ALL SHADES,
For Ladies Walking Suits.
FANCY, PLAIN WHITE, and SCARLET
CLOTHS,
DELICATE AND BEAUTIFUL PLAIN COLORS,
FOR FRIENDS' WEAR.
W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
No. 34 South SECOND Street,
7 7 10trp PHILADELPAIA.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving a SPLENDID LINE of
Spring Fancy Cassimeres,
Comprising all the best makes in the market,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [3 28m

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.
GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

PIANOS, ETC.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S
PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements.* Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos.*
THE BURDETT ORGAN.
P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ.* It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction.* Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic.*
N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular.
SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
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ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 25 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

GREAT NOVELTIES
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LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
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NEW ENGRAVINGS.
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FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7[illegible] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Is Now Open for the Reception of Guests.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 6 2m No. 927 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
TERMS MODERATE.
For rooms, terms, &c., address
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Senta's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 2m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
located on Massachusetts avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. The bathing opposite the house is UNSURPASSED, AND THE BATHERS ARE SECURE FROM DANGER BY THE "SAFETY FLOATS" ENCLOSING THE BATHING GROUNDS! Apply to
7 2 fmw2m WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY,
GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Hotel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 25wfm 2m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
GEORGE W. HINKLE, Proprietor. Now open for the season. It has been thoroughly renovated and put into complete order. In connection with the bathing there are new bath-houses, and Captain W. Tell Street's life lines and buoys introduced for the especial use of the boarders. 6 23 1m

WAVERLY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner ATLANTIC and DELAWARE Avenues, opposite the United States Hotel. To those seeking comfort and pleasure this house has, in its delightful shade and eligible location, advantages seldom found on the seashore. M. J. JOY,
6 25 1m Proprietress.

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FURRY, Lessee.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., keeps open the entire year. Situated near the BEST BATHING; large airy rooms; furnished throughout with spring beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 23 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

JOHN METZ'S
INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.
Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 23 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 23 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is New Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
6 23 1m MRS. McCLEES, Proprietress.

SEA VIEW HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, is Now Open for reception of guests.
6 23 1m LEEDS & DAVIS, Proprietors.

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., corner of ATLANTIC and CONNECTICUT Avenues, is now open, enlarged and improved. One of the pleasantest locations on the island.
6 24 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

HADDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, FOOT of NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the beach, a new house just finished, is now open.
7 2 1m SAMUEL P. HUNT, Proprietor.

EVARD HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., (Pennsylvania Avenue, between Atlantic and Arctic,) is now open for the reception of guests.
6 24 1m T. F. WATSON, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
6 23 1m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week.
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly.
6 23 1m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [8 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 23 1m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN
DEALERS IN PAPERS
OF ALL KINDS,
NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET
AND
NO. 624 JAYNE STREET,
7 6 2m PHILADELPHIA.

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THE PENN COAL AND ICE COMPANY,
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ICE FROM MAINE, BOSTON, AND CATSKILL always on hand and for sale by the cargo, ton, or car load, at the wharves of the company, SPRUCE Street, Schuylkill river, Philadelphia.
7 5 lmrp CHARLES J. WOLBERT, President.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

SEWELL'S POINT FISH HOUSE,
Cold Spring Inlet, Cape May, N. J.
PLEASURE AND FISHING BOATS TO HIRE.
Meals and Refreshments served at short notice, and the best attention paid to the wants of fishing parties and visitors to the Inlet generally.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., of the choicest brands.
H. W. FAWCETT,
7 1 1m PROPRIETOR.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15 mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

WARNE'S MODEL COTTAGES
(Opposite the Stockton Hotel),
CAPE MAY, N. J.
A few apartments, with board, in these splendidly-constructed Cottages, can be secured on immediate application at the Cottages to H. W. FAWCETT,
6 28 1m Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors.
6 24 2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

CARR'S COTTAGE, JACKSON STREET, CAPE MAY, N. J., an entirely new and handsome hotel, just completed and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the season. Good accommodations for boarders. [6 28 1m] FRANCIS CARR, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests.
6 28 2m WILLIAM MASON, Proprietor.

PARKINSON HALL, HUGHES STREET, Cape May.—First-class Private Boarding House, commanding a full view of the Stockton House and ocean.
6 28 1m Mrs. E. PARKINSON JONES, Proprietress.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE May City, N. J., now ready for visitors, and to continue open the entire year hereafter.
6 28 1m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.—ADOLPH PROSKAUER, OF No. 222 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, MAISON DOREE, Restaurant *a la carte*, and hotel on European plan, corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Streets, Cape May. 6 28 1m

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Address E. GRIFFITH, Cape May,
6 28 1m or No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LA PIERRE HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is now open for the season.
6 28 1m J. WIENER, Proprietor.

CAPE ISLAND.—PRIVATE BOARDING FOR FAMILIES at the FRANKLIN HOUSE.
6 28 1m MRS. H. W. GARDEN, Proprietress.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., NOW OPEN.—Large airy single and communicating rooms. Spring Beds. Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 28 1m CLIFFORD & CO., Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKLIN and WASHINGTON Streets, Cape May, N. J., will open on the 3d of July. Terms, $15 to $16 per week.
6 28 2m HUMPHREY HUGHES, Proprietor.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and After Monday,
JULY 5,
WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE
AT 5 P. M.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 Chesnut Street,
3 11 thm PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Stree
2 1 mwfrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.
A good fit may always be obtained.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm&mrp GIRARD ROW.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfmsl

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The National Game—The Excitement at the Athletic Grounds—Market Quotations.

THE BASE BALL MATCH.

ATHLETIC GROUNDS, 3:15 P. M.—The Atlantics have just arrived, and the game commences. The Atlantic won the toss, and the Athletics go to bat. Mr. E. Cope, of the Maryland Club, has been chosen umpire.

The crowd is immense, being larger than that present at the game with the Red Stockings a few weeks ago. There are not less than seven thousand people outside and five thousand inside the enclosure. The Athletics play Fulmer as pitcher, and Radcliff as catcher; McMullen plays short stop. Foran is playing, although he has not fully recovered from his late accident. The rest of the field is as on former occasions. The Atlantics are short Smith and Stuart, Kenny and Forman have been substituted.

First Inning.

3:30 P. M.—Athletics, 4; Atlantic, 2.

Forman, of the Atlantics, creates considerable amusement by his wild playing.

An Accident.

A platform erected on the outside of the fence, on Columbia avenue, has just given way, precipitating to the ground about forty spectators. No one seriously injured.

The excitement is intense, and the general opinion is that the Atlantics will be badly worsted.

Second Inning.

Athletics, 11; Atlantics, 1; Wagner being the only man who made a run. Pearce, Kenny, and Pike were all caught out on their bases simultaneously.

The Athletics are playing splendidly. On the second inning Reach, Radcliff, and Cuthbert made 2 runs each, and Fisler, Sensenderfer, McMullin, Foran, and Fulmer made one each, making a total of 11 runs on this inning.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

MONDON, July 12—Evening.—Consols for money 93¼ and for account 93⅜@93⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 81¾; Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 95½.

FRANKFORT, July 12—Evening.—U. S. 5-20s, 86⅞@87.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—Evening.—Cotton active. Uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 12¾d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales. Corn, 28s. 6d. for old, and 26s. 9d. for new. Provisions quiet.

LONDON, July 12—Evening.—Linseed cakes, £10 5s.; linseed oil, £32 5s.; fine rosin, 15s. 6d.; sugar afloat 28s. 6d.

ANTWERP, July 12—Evening.—Petroleum quiet at 49¾f.

HAVRE, July 12—Evening.—Cotton buoyant both on the spot and afloat.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
The most popular route to
Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk Easton, Hazleton, Mount Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,
And all points in the
LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.
Four Through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads.
COMMODIOUS CARS, SMOOTH TRACK, FINE SCENERY, EXCELLENT HOTELS,
Are the specialties of this route.
Through Trains leave the Depot,
BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS,
At 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 1:45 and 5 P. M.
ELLIS CLARK,
6 30 1m General Agent.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through at Mann's Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869,
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
8:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. DUE LONG BRANCH AT { 12:10 P. M. / 6:?? P. M.
Fare: Philadelphia to Long Branch..... $3 00
Excursion Tickets..... 4 00
7 2 1m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

HYGENIA HOUSE,
COLLINS' BEACH, Delaware,
WILL OPEN JULY 1.
This favorite resort is healthfully located on the Delaware Bay, a few miles from the Capes. It has a beautiful lawn in front, well shaded, good salt water bathing, sailing, etc. Reached by steamer Perry, from first wharf below Arch street.
6 25 fmw13t FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire..... $2 25
Children " " 1 25
Servants " " 1 00
Season Tickets $10—Carriage hire extra.
The LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
Freight received until 8½ o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the Office, No. 28 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART.
6 24 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Brist

THE ALCHEMISTS.

"The upright art of Alchymie liketh me well."—LUTHER.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

PART I.

The odd, lingering, half-alive vitality of old superstitions was curiously instanced some seventy years ago, when an advertisement appeared in the German *Reichsanzeiger*, purporting to be issued by the "Hermetic Society," and calling for communications from the votaries of alchemy scattered among the public. This was in 1796, the period when the Directory governed in France, and General Bonaparte was conquering North Italy; a time when old beliefs on many important subjects had recently met with sufficiently rough handling.

Answers to the advertisement came in from all quarters. Persons in every grade of professional and commercial life, tailors and shoemakers, physicians, privy councillors, schoolmasters, watchmakers, apothecaries, organists, professed themselves practical students of the occult science, and desirous of further enlightenment in their as yet unsuccessful quest after the great elixir. The idea that an influential "Hermetic Society" was in existence, infused new hope into these isolated searchers. But on how baseless a fabric their hope was built eventually appeared, when the archives of the society were submitted to inspection, and it was found to have consisted of two members only, two Westphalian doctors of obscure fame. On the letters they had received in consequence of their advertisement were found indorsed the words "answered evasively."

These facts are told us in a lecture recently delivered at Leipsic, by Professor Erdmann, and published in the *Gartenlaube*. From his statements, and from other sources, we propose to put together a few notes relative to the exploded science—the eccentric torch-bearer to chemical discovery—whose annals contribute such notable pages to the moral romance of the Middle Ages.

We do not profess to give its history in formal sequence. We do not discuss the traditions of its origin among the sages of Egypt, nor ponder over the ambiguous inscription on the Emerald Table of Hermes Trismegistus—the "Apocalypse of Alchemy," as Dr. Erdmann calls it. That Moses was giving proof of his skill as an "adept" when he dissolved the golden calf and made the rebellious Israelites imbibe it in a liquid state, that the long-lived antediluvian patriarchs had in fact got hold of the *Elixir Vitæ*, that Noah was commanded to hang up the true and genuine philosopher's stone in the Ark, to give light to all living creatures therein, are opinions we will merely glance at, as some of the most ambitious among the many fictions by which alchemy sought to ennoble its pedigree, when, from an obscure and ill-accredited pursuit, it had come to be admitted into the front ranks of notoriety, to be professed by sages of eminence and patronized by powerful monarchs. It was in the thirteenth century that it stepped into this position, brought to it mainly through the intercourse of the Arabs with Europe. The heydey of its dignity may be said to have continued from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. After the Revival of Learning it declined in estimation; but it still maintained a very considerable sway over those portions of society where mental activity had not been impelled into the new channels. Of its prevalence in Germany, especially during the seventeenth century, Professor Erdmann relates many curious instances. To these we shall presently recur. The absolute death of Alchemy, or the "Spagiric Art," as it used sometimes to be called, cannot be assigned to an earlier date than the publication of Lavoisier's "Modern System of Chemistry," eighty years ago. And here again, when we speak of its "absolute death," it must be observed that, even in our own times, chemists of first-rate rank have accorded a certain degree of recognition to its fundamental hypothesis. Sir Humphrey Davy is not alone in avowing his opinion that the transmutations of metals need not be considered an impossibility. Metals, it is argued, are composite bodies, brought into their actual condition by the hidden operations of nature. Why may not man, who has wrested so many secrets from her already, find out this art of metal-making also, and by some imitative process form similar combinations under the same relative conditions? But to what purpose? If the art resulted in a monopoly by some dexterous patentee, gold-making would before long come to be made penal; if every one might without hindrance carry his own California in his own crucible, gold would soon cease to be the standard of value.

But *has* the transmutation ever been effected? Here the testimony of enlightened modern inquiry is emphatically No, in spite of the half-affirmations we meet with here and there; as, for instance, in a "History of Alchymy" alluded to by Professor Erdmann, published as late as 1832, wherein the author expresses his belief that at least five "Adepts" or masters of the art of transmutation have, in the course of ages, made good their claims to the title.

Before we proceed further, let us note what were the definite objects which the alchemists proposed to themselves in their researches, and which these adepts professed to have accomplished. The doctrines on which their science rested were three:—

1. That gold could be produced from metals which themselves contained no gold, by the application to them of an artificial preparation. This preparation went by the name of the Philosopher's Stone, the Great Elixir, the Great Magisterium, and the Red Tincture. It was applied to metals when they had been fused into a liquid state, and the act of application was called projection.

2. That silver could be similarly produced out of metals containing no silver, by the application of another preparation called the Stone of the Second Order, the Little Elixir, the Little Magisterium, and the White Tincture. This, naturally, was in much less request than the other, and is much less talked about in the records of alchemy.

3. The same preparation which thus ennobles metals and produces gold is, at the same time, when in a potable state, or even in some forms as a solid, a medicine possessing marvellous qualities for preserving life and renewing youthful vigor. How far the philosopher's stone and the elixir of life were considered identical is, however, left in some doubt by the ambiguity of Spagiric writers. By some the latter has been described as having the properties of sea water; by others as an invigorating paste; by others as liquid gold; by others—Raymond Lulli, for instance—as something very like honest port and sherry. This elixir of life was sought by the earlier alchemists much more eagerly than was the stone in its transmuting properties, but it faded into discredit sooner; the avarice of mankind proved stronger than their love of existence; or, perhaps we should say, the great disprover Death was more convincing in his arguments than the obstinacy of metallic ores. Gold might be "exhibited" by astute contrivances where honest means of fabricating it had failed; no deceit could "exhibit" life in the individual whose hour of fate had really come.

To hit upon the right composition of the greater magisterium, whether as a medicine or a transmuter of metals, was, then, the primary aim and end of alchemy throughout. To decompose all metals into their primitive constituents, so as to ascertain the relative value of each, and to learn how to recombine them in certain specific proportions, was a necessary part of the process; and hence resulted the inestimable service rendered by alchemy to true science—the establishment of the principles of chemical analysis. As to the nature and properties of the wonder-working stone, nothing can be more vague, contradictory, and hyperbolical than the reports of professed adepts on the subject. Either they sought to disguise their conscious ignorance by allegorical language, or they pretended to make a mystery of some simple and inefficacious process; or thinking they really had, or were in the way of gaining the secret, they tried to mystify those who might perchance have followed up their indications too cleverly. This allegorical jargon may be instanced by a quotation from the verses dedicatory of George Ripley, canon of Bridlington, the English alchemist, addressed to King Edward IV. He sums up his lore as follows:

"This natural process, by help of craft then consummate,
Dissolveth the *Elixir* in its unctuous humiditie,
Then in *balneo* of *Mary* together let them circulate,
Like new honey or oil, till they perfectly thicked be:
Then will that medicine heal all manner infirmity,
And turn all metals to *Sonne* and *Moone* most perfectly;
Then shall ye have both great *Elixir* and *aurum potabile*,
By the grace and will of God, to whom be laud eternally."

Mark the pious sentiment with which Ripley concludes. It is a notable circumstance that from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century the pursuit of alchemy was closely connected with the religious sentiment, or, at all events, professed such connection. Its prominent advocates then, and, indeed, to a later date, were wont to speak of themselves as devout investigators of the truths of God discoverable in the marvels of nature—discoverable only by the pure and patient. They claimed for their pursuit the same religious dignity which Christians of the "broad" school in modern theology are bold to claim for scientific study, on the ground that the God of Revelation is also the God of Nature, and speaks to man by the one mode as well as by the other. Their expressions are often noble and elevated. Hear Johannes Strangunere, in his dying injunctions to his son, in 1432:—"Upon the salvation of thy soul do not forget the poor; and in any case look well to thyself, that thou do not disclose the secrets of this science to any covetous worldly man." In Faber's "Propugnaculum Alchymiæ," published in 1644, we have the religious theory of the science thus stated:—"The stone of the philosophers is, by all the authors who have treated of it, esteemed to be the greatest gift of God on earth. * * * As therefore it is so great and mighty a gift of God, the most necessary thing in order that man should attain to a knowledge of its excellence and worth, is wisdom which is bestowed by God on very few. And Michael Sandivogius, a Polish adept early in the seventeenth century, reputed author of "A New Light of Alchymie taken out of the Fountain of Nature and Manual Experience," as the English translation has it, writes thus:—"Thou, therefore, that desirest to attain to this art, in the first place put thy whole trust in God thy Creator, and urge Him by thy prayers, and assuredly believe that He will not forsake thee; for if God shall know that thy heart is sincere, and thy whole trust is put in Him, He will, by one means or another, show thee a way and assist thee in it, that thou shalt obtain thy desire." There is piety, too, in the reason given by this same Sandivogius why the adepts, who have learnt how to circumvent death, *chose* not to perpetuate their existence on earth:—"Now I do not wonder," he says, when describing the glorious effects of the elixir, "as before I did, why philosophers, when they have attained to this medicine, have not cared to have their days prolonged, because every philosopher hath the life to come so clearly before his eyes as thy face is seen in a glass." Ben Johnson's impostor acted the character well:—

"He, honest wretch,
A notable superstitious good soul,
Has worn his knees bare and his slippers baid,
With prayer and fasting for it. * * * Here he comes—
Not a profane word afore him—'t is poison!"

In the early Middle Ages it is notorious that not only many good and pious men, but many of the highest intellects, pursued the delusive science, and had the popular repute of being "Spagiric sages," or adepts in its mysteries. Roger Bacon, Albertus Magnus, St. Thomas Aquinas, are the heroes of many fantastic legends; and, indeed, for a long period it was chiefly by clerics, and by monkish clerics, that it was cultivated. In the dreamy solitudes of the cloister, where man's restless imagination so often revenged itself for the restrictions laid on active life, many a tonsured inmate bent over crucible and bellows, "nursing his eternal hope," and praying devoutly for illumination from on high.

But enthusiasm and imposture are ever close at hand; and what is more strange, the border land between them is perilously ill defined. A liar has been known to lie himself into belief of his own inventions; a fanatic, in his overweening desire for the realization of his dreams, will wilfully forget that evidence needs fact for its basis. The wild stories that spring up like a tangle of weeds round the fame of every alchemical philosopher of the Middle Ages leave one in amaze both at the credulity and the untruthfulness of our far-off ancestors; and yet might not a glance nearer home suffice to humble those who have lived in the days of table-rapping and spiritualistic seances? The biographies of the earlier alchemists have been largely recorded by the French writers Naude and Lenglet du Fresnoy. We will mention a few of them, but our chief business is with later and less hackneyed instances. Among the most famous were Artephius, of the twelfth century, who wrote a treatise on the preservation of life, on the credit of his own experience, being professedly, at the time of writing, in the thousand-and-twenty-fifth year of his age; and who used quietly to settle every disputed question of ancient history by the irrefragable plea of personal testimony. Arnold de Villeneuve, in the thirteenth century, commonly called Villanovanus, was the reputed author of a recipe for the prolongation of life some hundred years or so, by means of carefully prepared plasters and nostrums. Pietro d'Apone, his contemporary, worked unheard-of wonders with his seven familiar spirits, and used to conjure gold back into his Fortunatus' wallet the moment he had made a disbursement. Greater than any of these was Raymond Lulli, of Majorca, the "enlightened doctor," and author of the philosophical *Ars Lulli*, who set up a laboratory at Westminster and filled the coffers of one of our Edwards to the tune of six millions of rose nobles; though indeed some rationalizing authorities ventured to say it was by inducing the King to lay a tax upon wool, and not by transmuting metals, that he worked that miracle. Nicholas Flamel, a poor Parisian scribe, extracted the secret from a mysterious MS. after twenty years of painful study. Were not the fourteen hospitals, three chapels, and seven churches that he built, restored, or endowed, indisputable evidence of the validity of his claims to the possession of the gold-making stone? What if the incredulous, even in his own time, whispered that he was a miser and a usurer, that he extorted his pelf from Spanish Jews, and was a general money-lender to the dissipated youth of Paris? Avaunt, such ignoble calumnies!

If the hermetic science bore on the whole a "holy and harmless" character among the inquiring intellects of the thirteenth century, already, in the fourteenth, the quest after the secret of inexhaustible riches had induced a spirit of rivalry and deception which caused serious inconveniences to society. It is to be remarked that the early alchemists invariably went by the name of "philosophers;" the term "gold-makers" was applied in later times and in a derogatory sense. Many Popes and other potentates sought to make the practice of "multiplication," as it was sometimes termed, penal. But in vain: "multipliers" multiplied. Coins and medals were minted from what at all events passed for fabricated gold, to the great detriment of commercial interests. Henry IV of England issued a stringent prohibition of the practice. The God-fearing Henry VI eagerly encouraged it, repealing his grandfather's statute, and exhorting all classes of his subjects to search for the secret in the spirit of loyalty, for the replenishment of his coffers; his characteristic piety coming out in the special charge to the clergy, as being undoubtedly possessed of the power of transmuting substances in one way, and therefore more likely perhaps to succeed in the other. Edward IV patronized the art. So did poor Charles VI of France, in his flighty, impulsive way. One of the occupants of the Holy See had the credit of being an alchemist, Pope John XXII, whose bulls issued against the pretenders to the art were perhaps intended to warn off rivals. The eighteen millions of treasure which he was said to have left behind him was the current argument adduced to prove him an adept; the evidence of the fact perhaps as little trustworthy as the inference.

Weird fancies have always found a congenial atmosphere within the breast of the Teuton; and it was most conspicuously by German emperors and princes that the Spagiric art—so called in fact from a Teutonic word, *spahen*, to search—was cultivated or patronized. During the fifteenth century it came to be professed by a number of adventurers, "wandering alchemists" as they were styled, who strolled from court to court, sometimes gaining great political influence over their patrons, as, for instance, Hans von Dornberg did over the Landgrave of Hesse; sometimes experiencing the tragic fate of those who sink from great men's favor by a too daring swimming on bladders. The first personage of pre-eminent degree who kept a regular "court alchemist" was Barbara, wife of the Emperor Sigismond. She had been instructed, so the story goes, by a wandering sage how to make silver out of copper and arsenic, and to increase the substance of gold by the addition of copper and silver. This metal, on which, at all events, imperial power could pass the *fiat* of currency, she benevolently sold to the poor as genuine metal. The Malgrave John of Brandenburg was so great a proficient in the labors of the crucible that he was surnamed "the Alchemist," and his residence at the Plassenburg, near Culmbach, was a headquarter of the profession. His fame, however, was outdone in the following century by that of the Emperor Rudolph II, whose soubriquets were "the Prince of Alchemy" and "the German Hermes Trismegistus." His superstitious dreams, which cost the empire dear at a time when intellect and energy were required to steer her through her troubles, gave an impetus to "gold-cookery" throughout his dominions such as it never received before or after. Adepts fought out their envious rivalries at his court.

His poet laureate sung of the alchemical processes as of the conflict of allegorical powers in an heroic strife. Here Dee and Kelly, the English mountebank, dropped down for a while on their erratic course. Here Van Helmont was eagerly invited. Here Sandivogius was treated sumptuously, and honored with the title of Councillor of State. Equally zealous with Rudolph, as a student of the art and patron of its professors, was Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who had a laboratory at Dresden, popularly called the Gold House; while his wife, the Electress Anna, practised at Annaburg, and his son and successor, Christian, grew up under their eyes a sharer in the family taste. It was this Christian to whose reign belongs the story of Setonius Scotus (Seaton the Scot), *alias* the "Cosmopolite," which affords a striking illustration of the precarious conditions of an alchemist's life and fortunes in those days. Setonius professed to have mastered the mystery of gold-making; and the proof he gave of his art, in the presence of the Elector Christian, on one occasion, so greatly impressed that prince's mind; that he caused the luckless adept to be forthwith carried off and imprisoned in a high tower at Dresden, where no one else could get at him to learn his secret, and where a fair field might be left for the Elector's own efforts. He visited his prisoner himself and tried persuasion. Setonius was dumb. Then he employed torture. The poor "Cosmopolite" was racked till within an ace of death. Still no confession; and as it would not do to kill the goose with the golden eggs outright, Seaton was left to linger in the tower, alternately soothed and tormented. One day, by special favor, a Polish visitor was allowed to have access to him. This was Michael Sandivogius, to whom more than once we have already made allusion; he was then a student only, not an adept, in alchemy; he listened eagerly to Seaton's promises of golden reward should he help him to effect his escape. A plan was laid, and successfully executed; the fugitives reached Cracow, but there the strength of Seaton, harassed by long torture and privation, broke down. The cathedral church of Cracow received his remains in 1604.

The experience of poor Alexander Seaton was that of many others of his class. The conduct of princes towards the alchemists was, in fact, much like the old fable of the sun and wind. It was a question whether fair means or foul means, favors or tortures, would be most likely to wring the secret out of a man who boasted of carrying it in his breast. More was demanded of the luckless "multipliers" than they were able to perform. "Fill my coffers," was the cry of some needy duke or landgrave; "give me money to pay my troops, to feast my retainers." Well was it if he did not let his fancy launch forth into the gorgeous visions of Sir Epicure Mammon:—

"My meat shall all come in Indian shells,
Dishes of agate set in gold, and studded
With emeralds, sapphires, hyacinths, and rubies:
Boiled in the spirit of Sol, and dissolved pearl,
Apicius' diet, 'gainst the epilepsy;
And I will eat these broths with spoons of amber
Headed with diamond and carbuncle."

The adventurer, if he had any credit to trade upon, might say, "Give me time to mature my experiments—a little more, and the secret is won." He might thus linger on, well tended and trusted for a while; or should his credit fail, he might be dismissed in disgrace, to go to another petty court, and get "boarded and lodged" for another term of promise and imposture. On the other hand, if desperately pressed, and confident in his own ingenuity, he might proceed to experiment. Then, if he broke down, he might perchance be hung as an impostor—hung in a tinsel-spangled garment, beneath a mocking superscription, like that placed over an unhappy victim at Culmbach, who had boasted of having acquired the much-coveted subdiary art of fixing quicksilver:—

"I deemed of fixing mercury I had acquired the knack;
But things have gone by contraries, and *I* am fixed, alack!"

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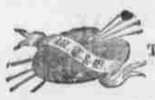
PHOTOGRAPHS.



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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1869.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of June, 1869, the annexed bill, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Paymen Ground Rents and Mortgages.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, seven hundred thousand dollars for the payment of ground rents and mortgages held against the city, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof; there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates, and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, June 24, 1869, entitled "An Ordinance to Authorize a Loan for the Payment of Ground Rents and Mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 26 24t

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,230 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guaranteed)	26,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par.	Cost, $1,093,604 25.	Market value, $1,130,225 25
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		332,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3166. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,150 08	
Cash in drawer	413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,084,578 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.

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Cash Assets, May, 1869.....OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

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Assets.....$2,93

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Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at no

A Chinese Theatre in San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Morning Call.

A few weeks ago the proprietor of the Chinese Theatre on Jackson street returned from China, bringing with him a company of ninety performers that had been performing for many years at Canton, and who had a wide reputation for talent as acrobats, vaulters, vocalists, and general performers. Their wardrobe is of a most gorgeous style, and cost in China, where everything is so cheap, a "power" of money. Their arrival, as a matter of course, caused considerable excitement among the Chinese *bon ton*, because in the troupe were several ladies whose feet were no larger than a man's little finger. The theatre on Jackson street, which is as large as the Metropolitan, was crowded to excess on the opening night and each evening since. The fame of the company has gradually extended beyond Chinese circles, and every evening now sees quite a number of Americans in the audience. Last night we dropped in for a few moments, and were astonished at the scene before us. Near the door sat a silent old fellow rolling up betelnuts and quicklime, and selling "chaw" to the audience as they came in. The females were the greatest patrons of this luxury, and scarcely one failed to invest five cents in a chaw. A short distance off were several well-known politicians, who were evidently under the convoy of a prominent Chinese *compradore*. The stage was filled with actors, musicians, and spectators; for if the actors have enough room to stand and move about they are content. The music (?)—shades of Mendelssohn!—was considered grand by the Chinese, but to our ears it was nothing but a terrific din, caused by the beating of gongs, the clashing of cymbals, the squeaking of fiddles, the beating of drums, and the tooting of asthmatic trumpets. It gave us a headache that we did not recover from for ten hours. Our guide informed us that the play being represented was an epoch in Chinese history covering a period of about sixty years, and that it generally required from fourteen to twenty hours to represent it, but under pressure it could be ground out in nine hours. When we arrived, it had arrived at that pitch where a rebellion had broken out, and the adherents of each party were preparing to decide matters by the gage of battle. Troops were being marshalled and reviewed, inspected, and harangued to the highest pitch of courage. The cavalry were represented by fellows carrying switches, and the taking of the switch from the hand of the rider was, by a violent presumption, considered to be dismounting. One body of cavalry were painted to look as near like devils as possible, and without hesitation we will accept them as such. Another lot were gallant zoo-zoos, and wore the conventional big trousers of the Zouaves. These latter appeared to belong to the attacking party, and were "eager for the fray;" for they dared their antagonists to come out and have a "square thing" of it. After a great deal of preliminary fussing, the battle began, and then we were treated with a display of acrobatic feats such as are never seen out of a Chinese theatre. One fellow, who had a *penchant* for getting upon a table to crow over his victory, was continually getting knocked "head-over-heels" by one of the rebels, who would come upon the stage turning somersaults, until he would reach a certain distance from the table, when he would straighten out, while turning, and plant his feet in the breast of his adversary with tremendous force. Some of the performers had a great fondness for climbing upon three tables placed one on top of the other, and turning a flip-flap, light on their backs on another table, ten or twelve feet away. A double sword and spear combat displayed considerable skill, and was fought with real earnest, for several of the combatants received severe wounds, from which the blood poured in streams. This delighted the audience, and their applause nerved the actors to greater courage and to more valorous deeds. While some of their feats of agility are wonderfully well executed, they have not the grace and finish that are to be seen in our gymnasts; in fact, they appear to do everything by main strength and awkwardness.

Foreign Items.

—Says the *Pall Mall Gazette:*—Two years ago the Viceroy of Egypt visited us, and was treated with considerable indignity; but, with a disregard of petty slights uncommon in an Oriental prince, he forgave it all, afterwards heaping coals of fire on our heads by his magnificent reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales in Egypt. But now we have the opportunity of wiping out the reproach, and what happens? The Viceroy from the very first moment of his arrival has been subjected to at least the appearance of marked disrespect. He has been too often reminded that, whatever he may be in his own country, in this his rank and importance are not sovereign. Of course it is important to remember that we are bound to recognize the Sultan's suzerainship, but it is neither necessary nor graceful to do this ostentatiously. No doubt it was only by accident that the Prince of Wales was five minutes late at Charing-cross station; that the escort was ten minutes late, and finally escorted nobody. But it could scarcely be accidental that when the Viceroy arrived at Buckingham Palace, he was let in at a side door. Visitors of rank naturally enough called at the main entrance, but were informed that it was not to be so used, and they were compelled to make their inquiries at a door usually allotted to the equerries. And there is a story, which we really cannot believe, that diplomatic representations have been made to the effect that the Viceroy must not be allowed to sleep in the bed occupied by the Sultan. Now surely we ought not to blunder in this way twice. Even though it be true that etiquette is sometimes a matter of international polity, and that we are bound not to receive the Viceroy as a sovereign prince, it is nevertheless our duty to give him a handsome and noble reception.

—Some new revelations as to the ceremonies of the strange Russian sect of "the mutilated" (Skoptzi), of which we gave an account a short time ago, have just been published in the Russian *Contemporary News*. These revelations are stated to have been taken from a manuscript memoir, written by the late Monsignor Plato, metropolitan of Moscow, at the request of the Emperor Alexander I, and they fully explain the nature of the "two communions" of the Skoptzi, which has hitherto remained a profound secret. The first communion, says the memoir, is called that of the Flesh of the Lamb, and is administered at all the general meetings of the Skoptzi; the second, which is only administered to the elect on extraordinary occasions, is called that of the Blood of the Lamb. The women of the sect are bound under terrible oaths to live a life of chastity, but it nevertheless often happens that they have children, and this is usually ascribed by the Skoptzi, not to the women having broken their vows, but to Divine interposition. The child, if a male, is "sacrificed" on the seventh day after its birth. A bandage is tied over its eyes, its body is stretched over a dish, and a silver spear is thrust into its left side, so as to pierce the heart. The "elect" of the Skoptzi then advance in turn and suck the child's blood. This is what is called "the communion of the blood of the Lamb." As soon as the ceremony is over the body is put in another dish full of sugar, where it is left until it dries up; it is then crushed into powder, and administered in small cakes to the ordinary members of the sect as "the communion of the flesh of the Lamb."

—In the Second Chamber of the States General of Holland a bill to abolish patents for industrial inventions has just been carried by an overwhelming majority of forty-nine against eight votes. The Premier of the ex-Conservative Cabinet, Mr. Heemskerk, protested most energetically against this measure, and proposed to delay the discussion upon it till September, when the new Chamber will meet. He undertook that he would then lay before the members a bill to improve the existing patent law. This proposal, however, was rejected. The bill will, when approved by the First Chamber, come into operation on the day of publication.

—The present state of the Catholic Church in Poland is clearly shown by the fact that, since the recent exile of the Awgustowo Bishop, Count Lubensky, in the whole of Poland there remain only two representatives of the Roman Catholic hierarchy—the Bishops of Sedlo and of Sandomir. All the others are either exiled or have absconded in consequence of the persecutions of the Russian Government. Count Lubensky is exiled to Perm; the Bishop of Warsaw, Felinsky, to Yaroslav; Count Rgewousky to Astrakan; Domogalsky, Schigelsky, and Popel to the other remote towns. Moreover, two bishops, Kalinsky and Schimansky, have died in exile, and the Bishop of Lublin, Sosnovsky, has taken refuge within the Austrian frontiers.

—A Parisian contemporary points out with some grimness how it may be safer under certain circumstances to slay one's neighbor than to thrash him. An unfortunate man named Patry, having acquired proofs of his wife's infidelity, recently killed her and fired at her seducer, a learned but gallant attorney. For this double crime, murder, and intent to murder, he was tried at the assizes of Tours, and acquitted with honors. "Now," remarks our contemporary, "if, instead of killing his wife, this man had merely given her a beating; and if, instead of shooting three slugs at the attorney, he had caught hold of that worthy by the neck and belabored him in the market place, the law would certainly have punished him with a fine of one hundred francs on the first count, and two months' imprisonment on the second. Whence it ensues—such at least is the obviously French conclusion—that a double-barelled gun is a more useful adjunct to a marital trousseau than a horsewhip."

—Close upon the deaths of Rossini, Berlioz, and Molique has come that of Albert Grisar, a composer whose works long will have a place upon the French operatic stage. Grisar, born at Anvers in 1808, and apprenticed to a commercial house at Liverpool, did not devote himself entirely to music till 1830. His success, however, was rapid. In 1833 his first opera, *Le Mariage Impossible*, was produced at the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, and proved so far successful that it encouraged him to try his fortune in Paris. Two years afterwards he wrote *Sarah* for the Opera Comique, following it up by other works which successively added to his reputation. *Gilles Ravisseur* (1848) was the beginning of a series of triumphs. *Les Porcherons* (1850), *Bon soir, M. Pantalon* (1851), *Le Carillonneur de Bruges* (1852), and *Le Chien du Jardinier* (1855), were all received with acclamation. In the last-named year Grisar's fortune culminated. Afflicted with a long and serious illness, he did nothing till 1862, while his subsequent productions added little to his fame and attained but a moderate success. During the last few years his life seems to have been sadly embittered. He grew taciturn and morose. "A great beer-drinker," says M. Arthur Pougin in *La France Musicale*, "he went every evening to a cafe, cowered down in a corner, apart, wrapped in his large brown cloak, and there swallowed innumerable glasses without speaking a word." With this morbid condition his end was in keeping. More and more tormented by "un noir chagrin," apoplexy, it is said, brought him relief. He was found dead in his bed. As a composer, Grisar was remarkable for the degree in which he illustrated the best of traits of the French school. Lively and graceful melody united to piquant and effective orchestration distinguish all his works.

—A French doctor has discovered that turpentine is a sure antidote to phosphorus, and he commends this discovery most especially to parents whose children have been sucking lucifer matches. It appears that, in more than twenty cases of this kind he has employed turpentine (one teaspoonful neat) successfully; and his report on the subject of these cures has been favorably received by the Academy of Medicine. We hasten to add that we do not ourselves vouch for this remedy, so that if any of our readers wish to try the experiment of eating a few matches, and then drinking a little turpentine, they must not sue us for damages if they are incommoded by the results. We are not prescribing, we are only reporting.

—An interesting paper appeared in the *Courrier de l'Europe* the other day on the subject of the Algerian steppes, a region occupying some millions of acres between the Sahara and the Tell—that cultivable belt of land already appropriated by French colonists. This vast tract, carpeted by wild thyme and alfa grass, seems well adapted for sheep grazing on a large scale. The explorer goes so far as to declare it equally suited to agriculture as the Tell itself; whilst the alfa grass, Stipa tenacissima, can be profitably used in the manufacture of paper. It is suggested that rights of pasture—hitherto monopolized by the native nomad population—be granted by the Government to European colonists, who would only require a few camels for the transport of their produce to the coast, and would thus stand an equal chance with the Arabs themselves. But how would the Arabs like it? Of course they will enjoy the benefit of example, will learn how to save their flocks by laying up fodder, and how to make the wilderness to blossom like the rose by dint of wells and agricultural implements. Thus, say the projectors, who sum up their arguments by saying that if these "moniteurs de la colonisation pastorale" find their neighbors unpleasant, means are at hand to ensure any amount of security.

—Chinese yams are thriving in Minnesota.

—Kentucky negroes are refused licenses to sell beer.

—The Indiana spiritualists have been holding a convention.

—A swarm of bees stole a ride into Canada by alighting on a locomotive in Vermont.

—A Savannah fisherman has sold his wife for sixty bunches of fish, at fifty cents a bunch.

—The submarine cable between Newport News and Sewell's Point, Virginia, is advertised for sale.

—Eugenie paints.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, JULY 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading, and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and connects with the market train for Pottsville.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6:15 and 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M. and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 6:25 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 6:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 7:40 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:06 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	6:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.

Returning, leave

Atco	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	5:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Oakman's Local Express, No. 30 S. Fourth street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 320 CHESNUT STREET,
is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to
LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.
Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
6 21 mwflm H. GORMAN, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows.—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M., and 4 35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco, and at 12 M. for Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. lines leave Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10 15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9 30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 5:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:20 A. M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	9:10 A. M.
Erie Express	12:30 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	6:40 P. M.
	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
6:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6:55 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10 45.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9 20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,

6 30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.
9 00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12:07.
5 00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.

Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $8, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 323 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, le

ATLANTIC CITY.

Improvements Since Last Year—Its Importance as a Seaside Resort—New Hotels and Cottages—Prospects of a Brilliant Season—Remarks on the Hotels, Etc.

In the "heated term" through which we are now passing, the thoughts of thousands of our citizens are naturally directed seaward, and certainly no place within easy access of Philadelphia engages more of our attention, or is better adapted to meet the reasonable wants of the jaded and overworked denizens of our town, than Atlantic City. Its wide and handsomely laid-out avenues; its dry and wonderfully invigorating atmosphere; its splendid bathing, and the glorious breakers that constantly wash its shores; its vast extent of clear, unbroken beach; its matchless fishing and unapproachable facilities for boating, and its many other attractive features, all give it a position and an importance not exceeded by any other sea-side resort of the country. Amid the sweltering heat of summer, these all-powerful inducements impel us to leave behind us the dirt and discomforts of the town to partake of the recuperative joys that Atlantic so bountifully and abundantly offers. There Old Ocean and the health-giving breezes that are constantly wafted over its dusky bosom impart fresh strength to our weakened frames, and beneficently open up to us that new phase of existence which only the weak and debilitated, whose shattered frames this "Mecca of Health" takes hold of to build up, invigorate, and renew, can fully appreciate.

Other resorts may more fully please the eye, or boast of more dash and fashion, but on the score of health, recuperation, and solid, sensible enjoyment, Atlantic is not surpassed by any watering-place within the length and breadth of the land. Its natural advantages give it this pre-eminence, although in the matter of *externals* it is not deficient by any means. Considering that but a few years ago the present beautiful site of the town was nothing more than a barren waste of sand, the improvements that have been made there well-nigh border on the wonderful. Five churches, seventy hotels and cottage boarding houses; near four hundred private cottages and dwellings, and scores of stores, have been erected in that time. Besides this, the streets have been cleared of mountains of sand, and been beautifully graded and gravelled, a passenger railway laid, shade trees planted, and the city put under excellent municipal control. Much has been done, truly, but on all sides the march of improvement is still visible.

Since the close of the last season the splendid new Excursion House, located within a five minutes' pleasant walk of the Surf House, has been erected and thrown open to the public. It is a very handsome and commodious structure, and admirably designed for its intended purpose; but as we have already given an extended account of it in these columns, it needless to speak of it again in detail. Since its opening it has achieved, under the able and efficient management of Mr. Konigmacher, its affable and courteous superintendent, a decided and deserved success. It is splendidly furnished, and all its appointments are first-class. The handsome avenue leading to it from the Surf House has been graded and gravelled, and, like the Excursion House at Cape May, it bids fair to become the fashionable evening resort for the guests at the various other hotels of the island.

Two other hotels have been built since last season, the Haddon House and the Tremont House, both handsome structures. Many of the other hotels have been enlarged or otherwise improved. Congress Hall, the Chester County House, the Sank House, Lawlor's Central House, Mrs. McClees' Cottage Retreat, Heyday's Exchange Hotel, Dennis' Cottage, the Macy House, Rotheram's Washington House, and Bedloe's being among the number.

A very handsome Episcopal church has also been erected, and is a decided ornament to the neighborhood, on Pacific avenue, in which it is located. The drive across the splendid stretch of salt meadows back of the town, some ten miles in extent, we regret to say, is not yet completed. A few hundred dollars only are needed to finish it, and we trust that this season will see it completed. It would be of incalculable benefit to the town as well as to visitors. Thirty cottages have been put up since last season, and many of the older ones improved and beautified. The City Passenger Railway will hereafter run from the new Excursion House to Glenn's New Inlet House.

The Surf House is in the occupancy this season of Mr. Thomas Farley, formerly one of the popular lessees of the La Pierre House, Philadelphia, and present proprietor of the Jones House, Harrisburg. Mr. Farley has made many improvements in and about the Surf, and, as he is a gentleman of vast experience in hotel keeping, his administration there will doubtless prove a signal success. The United States still remains in the capable hands of Messrs. Brown & Woelper, who have made a wise selection this season of Mr. George Freeman as superintendent. The Estes cannot but prove a popularity with Mr. Freeman at its head. Colonel Hinkle, of Congress Hall, has had the herculean task performed of raising his extensive hotel some two feet above its former altitude, and has thereby improved its appearance wonderfully. Congress Hall stands pre-eminent among the good hotels of Atlantic, and no more popular or obliging host than Colonel Hinkle is to be found on the Island. The Chester County House, enlarged to double its capacity some two years ago, was found last season, as commodious as it was, entirely too small to accommodate all who applied for admission. The popularity of this admirably managed establishment seems to increase with each recurring season. The White House, another excellent hotel, owing to the encroachments of the sea has been removed, and is now located opposite Congress Hall. Its attentive landlord, Mr. Whitehouse, is still at the helm, and those who take up their quarters there cannot but be well cared for. The same may very justly be said of the Macy House, a hotel built some three years ago by George H. Macy, and since run by him and his estimable lady with signal success. Mr. R. B. Leeds still manages the destinies of the Alhambra, and his admirably-kept hotel is one of the institutions of the place, and a most desirable stopping-place. Mrs. McClees' Cottage Retreat, opposite the Alhambra, has been materially enlarged by the erection of an additional building fully as large as her original structure. The popular Neptune House is also worthy of hearty commendation as a first-class hotel. It is located about a hundred feet from the beach, and is one of the pleasantest and most commodious stopping-places at Atlantic.

Dr. Charles Souder, the owner of the Reed House, will run that establishment this season. It is located near the States, and is a hotel every way worthy of abundant patronage. Schaufler's Hotel is another of the institutions of Atlantic that our account of the hotels there would not be complete without alluding to. It was materially enlarged a year ago, and now boasts of eighty sleeping rooms, and a first-class table. Heyday's very popular Exchange Hotel has been enlarged and beautified by the addition of a French Mansard roof. Mr. Heyday is one of the oldest hosts of Atlantic, and his long experience in hotel matters has made him *au fait* in every thing pertaining to the business. The cosy and delightfully located Sank House has also been enlarged and improved, and its obliging and attentive landlord, Mr. Lewis Repp, still continues its lessee. The Kentucky House, with its good table, its airy chambers, and its unsurpassed location, offers great inducements to visitors to Atlantic. Since the decease of the late Mr. Quigley it has passed into the occupancy of Mrs. M. Quigley, his estimable widow, whose ability as a hostess none will question after they have once partaken of the hospitalities of her excellent hotel.

The Sea View House, immediately opposite the Kentucky House, has been leased by Messrs. Leeds & Davis, who will see their guests well bestowed and make their stay with them pleasant and agreeable. Mr. Borton's favorite house, the Dennis Cottage, has been increased to fully double its former size, and Mr. Morse, the capable ex-superintendent of the Warner House, now shares with Mr. Borton its management. It is splendidly located, and is in every respect a first-class establishment. Evans & Haines' Sea Shore House is also an excellent stopping place, very similar in character to Dennis Cottage. The same may be said of the "Chalfonte," a new hotel opened last season and admirably kept by Mr. Elisha Roberts. Opposite the "Chalfonte" is a new and handsomely constructed hotel called the Haddon House. It is one of the best arranged hotels at Atlantic, is handsomely furnished, and is altogether quite an attractive feature of the place.

Mr. Joseph Jones still continues his able lesseeship of the Clarendon House, an establishment abandantly and deservedly patronized. Lighthouse Cottage, in an account of the hotels, is also deserving of special mention. Mr. Wooten has hosts of friends, who invariably make his house their stopping place at Atlantic. A delightful addition to the boarding facilities of the island will be found this season in Mann's Cottage, on Pennsylvania avenue, which has been leased by Mrs. C. C. Thorne, who has made of it a first-class establishment. Near to it is Magnolia cottage, kept by Mrs. A. P. Cook. It is also very handsomely furnished, and very beautifullyand prettily located. A favorite establishment on Pennsylvania avenue, above Atlantic, is the Hunt House, Mrs. Hutchinson, proprietress. Deliciously located, with abundance of shade in the front and rear, and admirably kept, it is one of the cottage hotels on the island, and is well and deservedly patronized. The Evard House, almost opposite the Hunt House, is also an excellent establishment, and every way worthy of a liberal support. Monroe Cottage is a new house, opened this season, on Atlantic avenue, above the United States Hotel, by Mr. William Monroe. The popular Central House, so long and ably presided over by Mr. M. Lawlor, whose decease last winter was so deeply lamented by his many friends, is now in the occupancy of Mr. Lawlor's widow, and her brother, Mr. Samuel Trilly. The hotel has always enjoyed a reputation second to none at Atlantic, and under the new regime it will lose nothing of its excellence. It has been repainted and refurnished since the demise of Mr. Lawlor, and is now one of the handsomest hotels on the island. The genial host of the Tammany House, Colonel Elias Cleaver, has also been improving his handsome hotel, and his troops of friends will find him in as cordial a mood to receive and do for them as ever. The old-established Columbia House, so much enlarged and improved a year or two ago, with its clever proprietor, Mr. Edward Doyle, still at its head, is a well-managed establishment, and very popular withal with its many patrons. The Waverley House, corner of Atlantic and Delaware avenues, is now in the occupancy of Mr. M. J. Joy. Its delightful shade and eligible location, combined with its excellent *cuisine*, give it unsurpassed advantages for the accommodation of visitors.

Mr. John Metz, the popular Philadelphia restaurateur, has taken the Inlet House at Atlantic, and will make it worthy of first-class patronage. Colonel Mandy's very efficient management of the railway to Atlantic is giving the public such facilities for reaching the "City by the Sea" as to leave no possible excuse for even the can't-get-aways to stay at home. No less than five trains run daily, and one of them, the 3:15 P. M. Express, whirls one through in *one hour and three-quarters*. Beat that who can.

In regard to the additions made to the beach of late years, and the fears sometimes expressed that if the same should continue the town would be left "high and dry" miles back from the ocean, we can only remark that twenty years ago the beach was much further out than now, and, nevertheless, through change of channel and heavy spring tides, afterwards cut in so much as to bring the few houses then on the ocean front within fifty feet of the surf. The channel is rapidly shifting now, and may not the same phenomena occur again?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REV. THOMAS M. CUNNINGHAM, D. D., pastor of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, has tendered his resignation. This popular clergyman has received a second call to the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Eells), in San Francisco, California, and we learn has accepted. At the time of the first call from the Pacific, Dr. Cunningham was engaged in preparing for the erection of the magnificent church edifice, corner of Nineteenth and Green streets, which stands there as a lasting monument to his indomitable energy and his persistent determination to rear an edifice "on the hill" to the living God, and he consequently declined the invitation. That was previous to Rev. Dr. Eells going to that church. The second call has come from the same congregation, on the retirement of their pastor, and Rev. Dr. Cunningham having completed his beautiful church, and built up a fine congregation, with a pew rental of upwards of six thousand dollars per annum, will go to that distant shore, leaving his present field of usefulness with deep regret, not only among his own people, but Christians generally.

SEIZURE OF WHISKY.—On Friday afternoon Assistant Assessor Edwin A. Howell, of the Fourth district, saw a suspicious-looking wagon driving down Broad street. It turned into Marseilles street, above Spring Garden. Mr. Howell followed the vehicle, which backed up in front of a dwelling, and some whisky barrels were taken from it. The assessor then secured the services of two policemen. They then searched the house, but could find nothing. On looking into the adjoining yard they saw three barrels which were full of whisky. The liquor was confiscated.

A POLICEMAN ASSAULTED.—John Miller was arrested on Saturday afternoon at Frankford road and Dean street for an assault and battery on Policeman Reban, of the Eleventh district. It seems that the policeman arrested Miller, who knocked him down and jumped on him, breaking three ribs. Miller was secured and taken before Alderman Heins, who held him in $1500 bail for trial.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central, Caroline Grey had a further hearing upon the charge of robbing dwellings in which she had been employed as a domestic. Mrs. Martha P. Wyatt, from New York city, was present and identified some of the stolen property; and other witnesses from this city likewise identified the accused. Held in $1000 bail to answer.

DISAPPEARANCE.—William W. Davidson disappeared from his home, No. 1025 Shippen street, on Friday last, since which time he has not been heard of. He was in the employ of the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of the Masonic fraternity. He was dressed in grey mixed pants, black-ribbed coat, and a broad-brim straw hat. He is six feet two inches high, and dark complexion.

ATLANTIC CITY.—It is worthy of remark that on Sunday, which in Philadelphia was the hottest day of the season, the mercury ranging from 75 to 94, the temperature at Atlantic City was so cold that many were deterred from taking a bath even in the warmest portions of the day, and the range of the thermometer was from 70 to 75 degrees at the Surf House.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—On Sunday morning at 3 o'clock the house of Mr. Bartlett, on Chesnut street, above Thirty-ninth, was broken in through a rear window by thieves, who ascended to the second story, where they took a trunk and threw it into the yard. They then ransacked it, and got about $100 worth of jewelry, with which they left.

CASUALTY.—This morning about 8 o'clock a pistol was discharged in an alley south of Spruce street, the ball of which entered the fourth-story window in the rear of house No. 914 Spruce street, and passed through the finger of E. G. Grattan, a lad about 18 years of age. No arrest was made.

DISORDERLY HOUSE CASE.—Jenny Jones, colored, keeps a house at No. 621 Middle alley. The neighbors appeared before Alderman Carpenter and complained of its disorderly character. Jenny was held for trial.

THE WORK OF THE DOG CATCHERS.—During the past week the dog catchers captured seventy-seven dogs, of which fifteen were redeemed and sixty-two slaughtered. They also took up four hogs, all of which were redeemed.

FIRE YESTERDAY.—Fire was discovered at three o'clock yesterday morning in one of a row of brick houses at Richmond street and Allegheny avenue. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The damage was trifling.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—At half-past 10 o'clock this morning Bartholomew Dinen, living at Sixteenth and Spruce streets, fell from a ladder at Twenty-fourth and Wood streets, and broke a wrist. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—Christian Barth attempted to commit suicide last evening by jumping into the Schuylkill at Manayunk. He was rescued by Policeman Barker.

RUN OVER BY A PASSENGER CAR.—About twelve o'clock to-day Otto Knotz, aged 5 years, residing No. 1225 South Fourth street, was run over by a passenger car at Third and Green streets, and had his hand crushed.

THE CITY TRUSTS.—This afternoon at 1 o'clock the judges held another meeting in the Supreme Court Room upon the City Trusts bill. They met with closed doors, and are still in consultation as we go to press.

MILITARY VISIT.—The Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, under command of Colonel A. J. Sellers, went to West Chester this morning, where they partook of the hospitalities of the Sheridan Rifles.

COLONEL CHARLES P. CLARKE, recently appointed United States Commissioner, was sworn into office this morning.

CROQUET,

CHEAPEST AND BEST,

Painted with China Gloss, and warranted not to wear off, made of

ROCK MAPLE,
APPLE, ROSEWOOD,
BOXWOOD,

From $5·00 per set up.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS,
No. 913 ARCH Street,
5 1 mwsśm PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of Pennsylvania, ss., at Philadelphia, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. CAREY, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

A. W. RAND,
7 12 3t No. 124 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—EASTERN DISTRICT of Pennsylvania, ss., at Philadelphia, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ISAIAH ALDRICH and JAMES PERKES, both of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.

A. W. RAND,
7 12 3t No. 124 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The President is Satisfied with the Virginia Election—He Converses with Loyal Texans—His Appointments and Commissions—Conviction of Illicit Distillers.

BALTIMORE.

How the Grand German Procession was Composed—The Singing To-night.

Appointments.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The following appointments are announced at the White House this morning:—George T. Jarvis, Collector of Customs at Cherrystone, Va.; Isaac Straul, Appraiser at Merchandise at Savannah, Ga.; James R. Weaver, of West Virginia, United States Consul at Brindisi; and C. N. Goulding, of Ohio, at Consul Hong Kong.

Commissions Signed.

The following commissions of postmasters have been signed:—William M. Grubb, at Russellville, Ky.; E. B. Head, at Harrodsburg, Ky.; D. P. Derrickson, Meadville, Pa.; and James Hunter, St. Joseph, Mo.

Conviction of an Illicit Distiller.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Commissioner Delano has received information of the conviction of a wealthy distiller named Billmire, in the Thirteenth district of Pennsylvania. Billmire was indicted for defrauding the revenue, and has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Governor Walker,

of Virginia, had a long interview with the President this morning concerning the recent canvass in that State and the future policy of the triumphant party. The President expressed himself as satisfied with Walker's election, and hoped the State would move on to new prosperity under his administration.

The President

this morning decided not to attend the Saengerfest in Baltimore, owing to the pressure of public business. The number of visitors at the Executive Mansion was large to-day, and when the President stopped receiving at noon, many were compelled to go away without an interview.

The Yerger-Crane Murder Case.

Chief Justice Chase is here to hear an argument on a petition for a mandamus in the Yerger case. The argument will be heard on Wednesday or Thursday, in the Supreme Court room, which is now being fixed up for the purpose. Philip Phillips, of Alabama, and J. S. Carlisle, of this city, argue the motion on the part of Yerger.

The whole question will rest on the construction of that clause of the reconstruction acts which orders citizens to be tried in time of peace before a military commission.

Mexican Claims.

Caleb Cushing has just been appointed attorney for Mexico before the commission to meet here to adjust claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico and claims of Mexicans against the citizens of the United States.

The Virginia Election—The Grand Object.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—A gentleman of Virginia, who has been extensively engaged in the late canvass in that State, asserts very positively that the issue in that canvass was one purely of reconstruction unmixed with any question of party politics whatsoever, Old-line Whigs, Democrats, and moderate Republicans uniting to effect the one grand purpose of reconstruction and the Union, and that throughout the campaign he did not hear political subjects broached.

Texas Affairs.

Governor Pease and Colonel Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, had an interview with the President to-day regarding Texan affairs. Governor Pease urged an early election, saying everything in the State was quiet and in the best condition. He stated that Hamilton would be overwhelmingly elected. Governor Pease is strongly supported by General Reynolds.

Naval Orders.

Paymaster Robert P. Lisle, U. S. N., has been detached from the Resaca and ordered home, and Passed Assistant and Paymaster John McMahon has been ordered to that vessel.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Saengerfest—How the Grand Procession of German Singers was Composed—The Societies Participating—Great Enthusiasm in the Monumental City.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The grand procession of the eleventh bi-annual festival of the North-eastern Saengerfest is now moving. The parade left headquarters at Concordia Hall at 9 o'clock and marched through the principal streets of the city. The line was over two hours in passing a given point, and at noon was on the march. The procession was composed of six divisions, as follows:—

First. Military in two brigades, at the head of which was a squad of cavalry preceding Governor Bowie and full staff. Next the First Brigade, commanded by General Bowerman, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Regiments of Maryland National Guard; and the Second Brigade, under General Carr, consisting of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments, all with full ranks, bands, and drum corps.

The marching was in every respect military and soldier-like. Following the military was the second division, headed by Mr. Steinbach, President of the Northeastern Saengerbund, Mr. Aix, Honorary President of the Festival, speakers, and representatives from abroad of German societies in Europe, conveyed in four-horse carriages.

Next came the Social Democrat Turners, followed by twenty-nine societies from New York city and its vicinity. The Mozart Maennerchor headed the societies, followed by other societies in the order of seniority of organization.

The third division was led by the Turnvereins, Vorwaerts of Baltimore, Mayor Banks, the City Councils, the Committee of Invitation, and officers of the steamship Berlin, of the Baltimore and Bremen line; the City Police Commissioners, in carriages. They were followed by twenty-two societies of the Philadelphia Special Bund, eighteen being from Philadelphia, two from Reading, one from Lancaster, and one from Wilmington, Del. The societies of this division were headed by the Maennerchor, of Philadelphia, the oldest singing society in America, having been organized in 1835.

The fourth division was led by the Independent Turnverein, of Baltimore, five carriages, with the Honorary Committee and Baltimore societies, headed by the workmen of Knabe & Guehle, piano manufacturers, with the four prize pianos on wagons, magnificently decorated with flags, flowers, bunting, and every variety of musical emblems.

The fifth division was composed of representatives of the press, the Baltimore Rifle Club, members of the Concordia Club, and the Germania, all in carriages.

The sixth division was composed of an honorary committee in carriages, two butchers' societies on horseback, and the Society of Bakers, with an immense wagon drawn by six horses. Baking was in full operation, and thousands of loaves of bread and cakes were distributed among the spectators along the line of march.

Every regiment had a full band, and in other divisions there were three or four bands each. The procession was the grandest ever witnessed in Baltimore, and the Philadelphia and New York reporters, who have attended the previous festivals, award to this the palm. Not less than 10,000 persons were in the line of march.

The day has been bright and exceedingly hot, with a gentle breeze.

The supply of Seltzer water has been exhausted, and apprehensions are expressed that the lager will give out. In the line of march, the Arion, of New York, carried a beautiful flag, on one side of which was the following stanzas:—

"From the Boston noise, still sick and sore,
I took a ride to Baltimore,
Where they, as every one may see,
Now hold what *is* a jubilee."

The other side exhibits a quartette of frogs giving a concert, presided over by a stork as leader. A herring, a lager-beer barrel, and a pretzel were suspended from the banner.

The prize singing takes place to-night by eighteen societies.

FROM NEW YORK.

Will Not Commute a Sentence.

ALBANY, July 12.—Governor Hoffman has refused the application to commute the sentence of death passed on Noah Bigelow, in Sullivan county, for murdering a child. The Governor says the sentence is just, and he has no right to set aside the provisions of law, even if the culprit is of weak intellect.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Stock market is strong, and shows an advance in New York Central since Saturday of fully 3 per cent. Gold market strong; after opening at 136¼ the price advanced to 136⅜, but has since declined to 136⅛. The Government market is also strong, and quotations show an advance of about 3 per cent. since the close on Saturday. The foreign exchange prices are unchanged: money is quiet, steady and continues easy at 7 per cent. currency.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The Saengerfest and attendant excitement interferes with trade. Cotton is quiet but steady at 34½c. Flour firm, but quiet, and the scarcity of stock restricts business. Wheat weak, and receipts large; new red, $1·50@1·55. Corn firm; white, $1·05; yellow, 96@98c. Oats firm at 75@78c. Mess Pork quiet at $30. Bacon active and firm; rib sides, 18@18½c.; clear do., 18½@18½c.; Shoulders, 15@15½c. Hams, 22½@22½c. Lard quiet at 19½@20c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	198⅝	Toledo and Wabash.	72¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¾	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	87½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107¾	Adams Express	59½
Chi. and N. W. com.	81¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	23½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95¾	United States	72½
Chi. and R. I. R.	117¾	Gold	136¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	151¾	Market firm.	
Pacific Mail Steam.	89⅞		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 5s..trf.	95	100 sh Read R..b60.	47⅛
$4000 Leh V m bs.rg.	94	do ..s50wn.	46⅞
$4000 do.	94	do ..d bill.	46¾
$500 N Penna 7s..	88	do	46⅝
25 sh Penna R.	57	do....rg&l.	46⅞
6 do	57	do	46·94
7 sh Cam & Am R.	131½	300 do..b30.	47⅛
200 sh Leh N St.	36¾	100 do.....s60.	46⅝
10 sh Leh Val. c&p.	56	100 do.....	46⅝
3 do...d bill.	56	5 sh Penna R.	57
4 sh Phil & T R.	129½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New c.	100¾	16 sh Penna..rec..	56¾
$2000 do.....1s.	100¾	10 do	56⅞
$200 Sch N Bt L 7s	70	45 do	56⅞

EUROPE.

A Glance at the Situation—Troubles in all the Nationalities.

Under the title of *L'Europe Malade* the following article has appeared at Paris from the pen of Emile de Girardin:—

Fifteen years ago the Emperor Nicholas, in conversation one evening with the British Ambassador, Lord Seymour, used a phrase, in reference to the Turkish Government, which has since been much used and abused. If it were possible for the father of Alexander II to come among us, he would no doubt be astonished to discover that the moribund of 1854 is not dead, but is going on favorably. But if he fancied, turning his eyes from Constantinople on the different parts of Europe, he would be frightened at the morbid symptoms which appear in all the nations, and in all their governments. The "sick man" of to-day would be more than the Ottoman Empire—he would be the entire of Europe. Scarcely out of the internal crisis of the five nights, June 7-11—the election days—as far as France throws here eyes around her, she sees nothing on all sides but uneasiness, perturbations, political and social troubles. These are no other than the street disturbances or mental inquietudes. Italy has given her parody of our recent *emeutes* with a fidelity of imitation truly remarkable. The streets of Milan have presented for many days together the aspect of the Boulevards de Belleville, Turin, Naples, Bergamo, and Reggio have also had their *emeutes* in miniature, with the same programme, the same details, and the same catastrophes. Tranquility is re-established, apparently, but as the *Opinione* says, if the material condition should afford no cause of serious alarm, the situation, moral and political, above all, the financial situation, are of the gravest character. At Genoa, as in Paris, the journals are seized, and the journalists arrested. One day it is the *Dovere*, the morrow it is the turn of the *Gioventri Italiana*. In Italy, as elsewhere, it is believed that all is safe when they strike the press. It is in m this disturber, this irritant, that they pretend all the evil comes. In England, despite the majority of thirty-three votes at the second reading of the Irish bill, it must not be imagined that all is terminated, that the cessation of the parliamentary conflict is an accomplished fact. The hostile amendments will give a new occasion, the war will recommence in another form. The final result is not doubtful, but with the madness of those whom Jupiter would destroy, the House of Lords makes one more step towards its downfall; the "sick man" in England is the Parliament.

Austria is also sick; her Parliament works badly; the Hungarian Diet has also her irreconcilables. Austria also suffers from the travail in which Germany is engaged, and which the King of Prussia, with his banquets and speeches, hastens to completion, and achieves the work of unity. No less laborious is the constitutional travail of Spain. There also are the *emeutes*, conspiracies and arrests, and even General Prim has declared in his last speech that they will be severe, if necessary, to suppress revolts. We doubt the efficacy of such means, and we believe that cruelty—Isabella exists to prove it—has never subdued any except those who have called for its intervention. To sum up, we see among all our neighbors the valetudinaire of whom the Emperor Nicholas spoke. Europe appears to be nothing more than an immense infirmary; but we look vainly for the physician who ought to be able to recover it. That physician, we need hardly say, is named Liberty!

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FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The President's Summer Vacation—Our Treaty with Mexico—How Claims are to be Settled—The Powell Exploring Expedition.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Equality in Wallachia—The New French Cable—The Great Eastern Only Thirty Miles from Newfoundland.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Summer Vacation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The President and family will leave Washington on Wednesday next for Long Branch, where a suite of rooms has been prepared at the Stetson House. The President will return here after ten days' absence without his family, and will determine his future movements according to circumstances.

An Edict Against Volatile Oil.

The War Department has issued an order disallowing the use of volatile oil by the army for illuminating forts and quarters at military posts.

The Treaty with Mexico—How Claims Are to be Settled.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The following circular has just been issued:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 8, 1860.—The convention lately concluded between the United States and the republic of Mexico provides that all the claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of the Mexican Republic, arising from injuries to their persons or property by the authorities of the Mexican Republic, which may have been presented to the Government of the United States for its interposition with the government of the Mexican Republic since the signature of Guadalupe Hidalgo of the 2d of February, 1848, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in said convention, shall be referred to a mixed commission, which is to meet in the city of Washington.

FROM THE WEST.

Two Citizens Killed by the Sioux Indians.

CHICAGO, July 12.—General Stanley, commanding Fort Sully, Dakotah Territory, reports the murder of two citizens named Anderson and Henderson, June 8, at Dry Point, on the east bank of the Missouri. The murder was committed by the Brule band of the Sioux Indians, who escaped.

The Powell Exploring Expedition Not Lost.

It is now reduced to nearly a certainty that the statement attributed to John Sumner, of the loss of the Powell exploring expedition, is without foundation, his brother-in-law, editor of the Denver *News*, being without any communication from him.

The telegraph operator at Bridger received the following:—"No man came to Bridger from the Powell expedition. The report originated from the drowning of Mr. Hook in Greene river."

Base Ball.

The Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, beat the Forest City at Rockford, on Saturday, by a score of 34 to 13.

The Cairo Land Case.

The great Cairo land case of Thomas Beavers vs. Slaats Taylor et al., at Springfield, on Saturday was given to the jury, who gave a verdict for defendant. A motion for a new trial was overruled. It is understood that a bill of exceptions will be filed, and the case taken to the Supreme Court.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Official Returns of the State Election.

RICHMOND, July 12.—The official election returns, so far, show that the blacks voted closer to their registered strength than the whites, and the less intelligent blacks, who had been under the belief during the canvass that if the Walker ticket succeeded their rights would be taken away from them, and who were assured by Wells in a speech the day before the election that a victory for Walker would be no victory, as the election would have to be held over again, are not generally disposed to accept the situation. Yesterday afternoon, a Walker negro was set upon by a colored mob, and had to be rescued by the whites.

The Cuban Ports Closed.

HAVANA, July 12.—The recent decree closing ports in the island retards the receipt of molasses. There are in the harbor 44 ships and barques, 24 brigs, and 10 schooners.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Arrived steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool.

Drowned.

TROY, July 12.—Stephen Porter, aged eighteen, was drowned at Whitehall while bathing.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Cable.

By Atlantic Cable.

BREST, July 12.—The steamer Great Eastern up to this morning was off Newfoundland, and only thirty miles distant from the point where the splice is to be made. The signals were good, and all well.

Resignations Withdrawn.

LONDON, July 12.—Messrs. Bright and Forster have withdrawn their resignation which they recently tendered to the Reform Club.

The Oxonians.

The Oxford boat crew has gone into active training for the approaching race.

Riot at Belfast.

BELFAST, July 12.—A riot occurred here yesterday between the Orangemen and Catholics. For a time mob-law was supreme and much excitement prevailed, but at length the rioters dispersed. Only one arrest was made.

Fenian Outrages.

GALWAY, July 12.—Fenian outrages are of almost daily occurrence. Last night Captain Lambert was shot near his own house in this vicinity, and was probably fatally wounded. The assassin was promptly arrested.

Equality in Wallachia.

BELGRADE, July 12.—A proposition for establishing the equality of all citizens has been promulgated by the Government.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	199⅛	West. Union Tel.	37½
Ph. and Rea. R.	93¾	Toledo and Wabash.	73¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77
Cle. and Pitt. R.	107⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87½
Chi. and N. W. com.	81⅞	Adams Express	59½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95⅞	Wells, Fargo	22¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	117⅝	United States	72⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	153½	Tennessee 6s, New	55
Pacific M. S.	88	Gold	136¼

Market strong.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

This morning Judge Allison came into court, and, in response to the application made on Saturday by Colonel Mann for an order closing the testimony in these cases, said that after consultation with all the judges, it had been decided an order should be made that the respondents should close by this day two weeks, and the petitioners should have but one week thereafter for offering their testimony in rebuttal, and the Examiners should sit every day in the week if the parties should so require. And, also, the first Monday in September was fixed for the argument of the cases.

PRISON CASES.

John Sullivan, an old man, was convicted of a charge of entering a house with intent to steal. He was found in the cellar of a gentleman's residence, and gave no other explanation than that he fell down there while drunk.

William Cunningham was convicted of assault and battery in resisting a police officer, who attempted to arrest him for being drunk and disorderly.

Jane Stillman was convicted of the larceny of some clothing, which she stole from a gentleman's house and pawned.

Jane Stillman was convicted of the larceny of clothing under circumstances similar to those of the preceding case.

BAIL CASES.

The prisoners in the dock being disposed of, bail cases were next called.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY IN TROUBLE FOR OVERLOADING CARS.

The first case upon the list was that of James Lewis and John Glavin, charged with cruelty to animals. The defendants are the conductor and driver upon one of the Fairmount cars of the Union line, and are prosecuted under the recent act of Assembly, approved on March 29 of this year.

James Kilpatrick, the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, testified that in consequence of repeated complaints made to the company of the excessive crowding of the Union Railway cars, he was instructed to look out a strong case, so that it might be brought to the attention of the courts. Accordingly, on the 6th of last month, he, in company with a gentleman named Williams, walked out the line of the road, and, after noticing several heavily-ladened cars, but drawn by good stock, at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets, about four o'clock in the afternoon, saw car No. 2 literally packed with persons and drawn by only two horses, one of which was jogging along with drooping head and generally exhausted appearance. He got on to the platform, squeezed into the car and counted upon it over sixty grown persons, and some six or seven children. At Sixteenth street begins quite a hill, the rise of which, to Seventeenth is nine feet, and here he and several passengers got out and aided in pushing up the grade. At Twenty-third and Brown streets is another hill, which continues to the depot in Brown street. The car was quite full until it reached the depot, and here the weak horses before mentioned, when unhitched, seemed to have lost all energy, and had actually to be pushed into the stables by one of the company's employes. On the way it was remarked to the conductor that he had a heavy load, and he replied that there were about forty passengers.

Upon cross-examination the witness said he heard that at Twenty-third street another horse was attached to the car, making three for drawing it up the hill, but he did not see it; and also that he did not know anything of the average drawing capacity of a horse upon cobble-stones.

This testimony was corroborated by Mr. Williams, and then the prosecution closed.

On the part of the defense it was maintained that when this railway company was incorporated by the Legislature their duty was to transport citizens from the Navy Yard to Fairmount Park, and no restraint whatever was placed by the Legislature upon their manner of performing this duty, nor had the municipality seen fit to interfere in the matter: and therefore the managers of the road had never conceived it to be required of them to